

# College and Research Libraries

**September 1958**

VOLUME 19  
NUMBER 5

***College Library Standards and the  
Future***

***Search and Research: The Librarian and  
the Scholar***

***The Farmington Plan Survey: An Interim  
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***Some Thoughts of a Rare Book Librarian***

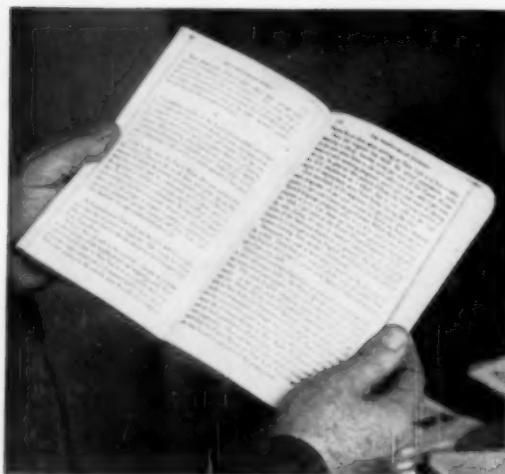
***College Libraries Versus the Rising  
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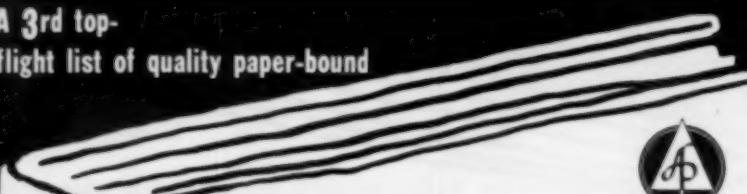
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By WYMAN W. PARKER

## College Library Standards And the Future

Basic college standards are passed upon by the regional accrediting groups such as the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the North Central Association, the Southern Association, and the Middle States Association.<sup>1</sup> ALA and certain state groups, such as the New York Library Association, also publish criteria of library interest. Most graduate and professional groups place their own accrediting stamp upon the specialized graduate institutions, as ALA does for library schools. Another means of achieving a recognized standard is by the self-survey method. Published lists such as the Lamont Library catalog may be used for guidance in book selection and published statistics, such as those in each January's *CRL*, give pertinent budget facts which can be used comparatively, sometimes with telling effect. Such listings are useful to a degree, or in some detail, corroborating at least what we have already expected—that such-and-such a library is a pretty good library, that its superiority extends into most areas, and that its excellence can be measured by a variety of criteria.

According to purely personal opinion, our college libraries maintain good standards. There are some fine libraries in colleges of real repute, and we all know these as touchstones. By and large

these institutions have had a tradition of faculty and administrative interest in the library and adequate funds have been found to express the library's centrality on campus. Most libraries in most colleges of good academic standing appear to be undertaking their obligations seriously and performing adequately. All these libraries could do with more books, more space, more staff, and more money—but the job is being done and done well. Then, unfortunately, there are the poor libraries; and these are poor in every way—small, ill-quartered, understaffed, almost without books. They are found in the institutions where one would expect them—struggling, overcrowded colleges where teaching is usually by rote with no time for anything but the textbook. Sometimes accrediting teams try to give these librarians a hand-up by reporting with a strong plea for more support or even, if circumstances seem so to warrant, a condemnation to serve the same purpose.

The exchange of technical information between college libraries is fairly good. Certainly with all our meetings and our numerous publications, there are enough channels open to allow the free circulation of information concerning new techniques and new gadgets.

The profession appears to be in pretty good shape and not so complacent as our sedentary perch in the ivy-covered tower posits. There is definite evidence of co-operation, of the judicious use of new mechanical aids, and even the vision of

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented at the Eastern College Librarians Conference, Columbia University, November 30, 1957.

Mr. Parker is Librarian, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

new money in the offing. For example, the ACRL grants which totalled \$136,000 in their first three years are tokens of new sources of financial aid for libraries, just as the Association of American Colleges uncovered new money in a concerted appeal to industry. In fact, this combination of presidents has done rather handsomely, for in less than a decade the annual donations from this source have risen from \$15,000 to just short of \$6,000,000. Our library salaries have improved, particularly at the starting professional level where they are comparable to beginning academic salaries. With the demand-years ahead, if librarians continue to be identified with educators, perhaps even our long-employed librarians may be more reasonably remunerated.

On the deficit side, it seems to me that we librarians have not been active enough in promoting our books, our services, and ourselves. The public, in our case the college community, is not widely enough aware of what the librarians can do, and how well they can do it. Nor are they sufficiently aware of the treasures—both old and new—so readily available. We need less modesty and more of Madison Avenue's aggressive charm. Take recruiting as an illustration of this shortcoming. We are beginning to get into it now—but why in the past did we ever allow our honorable, interesting, and most attractive profession to hide its charms so completely under a barrel? We do need librarians badly, and lots of them. There should be thousands of very desirable recruits. But we must provide a realistic picture of the many fascinating aspects of library work before we can benefit from a program of recruiting. It is possible that we have failed to attract many desirable people because we have not paid enough attention to the teaching functions of librarians. There could be some direct educational

activity for all in a college library, and where one teaches one gains enthusiastic neophytes.

In fact we have had a tendency to forget that our chief concern is with books—the accumulation, the housing, and the servicing of them. It is here that our light really begins to glow and here it is that we begin to take our rightful place in the college hierarchy. For it is by our knowledge of books, and how to get knowledge from books, that we gain standing in the eyes of the students and faculty. We need more bookmen, and especially do we need them in college libraries. In the university library there is place in the processing and servicing of million-book collections for technicians who can expedite the flow of materials to the shelves, regulate the routines that govern the exact placement of symbols on book spines, and codify cataloging procedures for ephemera, exotica, and erotica. But in the college library everyone should be committed by basic metabolism to a love affair with books. Books are our province and we should know more about them, some of them, than the professors. This is not difficult, for we all have our specialties and enthusiasms and special training in various fields of knowledge. How few of the instructors and teaching fellows are aware of the basic reference books and indexing services in any field other than their own? Lawrence Powell sums it up succinctly: "Give us librarians who have an overwhelming passion for books, who are bookmen by birth and by choice, by education, profession, and hobby. Properly channeled and directed, this passion for books is the greatest single basic asset a librarian can have."

We can expect some physical changes in the college library of the future. However, if we project the trends of the last few decades, it is reasonable to assume that these will be comparatively minor

*Wyman W. Parker took office as Vice-President of ACRL at the close of the San Francisco Conference of ALA. He will become President after the 1959 conference in Washington and will serve through the Montreal Conference the next year. He is Librarian of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Previously he served as librarian at the University of Cincinnati, Kenyon College, and Middlebury College. He was Chairman of ACRL's College Libraries Section 1949-50.*



changes. Technical advances will make the dissemination of information, one of our primary tasks, comparatively easier and swifter. Mechanical aids will more readily and economically duplicate catalog cards, records, and pages of books. Thus routines may be speeded, cooperation between libraries facilitated by union and regional catalogs, and perhaps we may even see the end of the reserve book room when every student gets a photocopy of the assigned reading. Microcards and microfilms may be supplemented by improved and variant forms which may be more acceptable to the faculty. Unfortunately, for the present, financing usually limits the material available in micro-form to the larger more unified bodies of knowledge.

It may be pertinent to observe that recently the cheap paper-backed volumes now available in really desirable titles have influenced the content of undergraduate courses more than have microfilms or microcards. Thus the book, essentially in its five-hundred-year-old format, has not yet been seriously challenged by new discoveries in the colleges. However, we have yet to see what television can do on the college campus.

Plastics and the photolith process, vastly cheaper methods of printing, and fast reproduction have speeded our channels of communication, but the traditional book is far from disappearing. Rare books are getting rarer and seemingly more desirable. At least we seem

to be paying more, and willingly so, for them. We still read the classic texts in book form. Class assignments still providentially include peripheral readings from books, and libraries still compete for important sets and significant runs of learned journals and transactions. Browsing rooms, seminar rooms, and periodical rooms are still heavily populated. Large reading rooms are in constant demand although there seems to be a return toward alcoves and the breaking up of wide vistas into more informal areas.

In fact, the librarian may find himself providing a "home" for books. In these days of apartments and ranch-style houses, it is the exceptional family that preserves its books.

An area ahead far more uncertain than the comforting bulwark of books is that of the educational changes which may occur to make new and more insistent demands upon the college library. There is, of course, no question about a great influx of students into the colleges. Some institutions will be able to cope with this quite well, either by not expanding or by containing the increased enrollment within a carefully planned extension of both plant facilities and teaching capabilities. However, it is more than likely that a great many institutions will want, or may have, to take in just as many students as they can possibly squeeze into their existing or slightly expanded facilities. New liberal arts colleges may

come into existence, some from sources such as junior colleges and teachers colleges. Possibly even preparatory and finishing schools may try to achieve full college status. This situation may be very similar to that after World War II except that these students will not all have the maturity that made the GI's not only more independent but also stimulating.

Changes in the curriculum can be expected, for educators have had more opportunity to plan for this incoming tide. Accelerated programs may be tried, such as three quarters in residence and one quarter of independent reading. Such a program has direct library implications. Certainly there will be more emphasis on science, in spite of our pressing need for general education. Some institutions of little integrity, under pressure for graduates, will tighten up their pure science programs to the extent that there may be few offerings in the humanities and no time allowed for subjects as necessary as English, philosophy, and foreign languages. Universities may choose the expedient of building a separate science or technology library, thus emphasizing a schism between the sciences and the humanities.

We are all concerned about the possible results of these educational changes in the college library. There is a strong possibility that in some colleges the librarians may be pushed aside or even trampled upon as the enrollment booms and standees jam the library. Some librarians may not be able to effect minimal standards, and their libraries may become useless shells with no books or with the wrong books. The library may have the books and the space and no readers, for to a large extent student use of a library depends on the attitude of faculty members toward a library and the use that they require their students to make of it.

There are many, many comparatively solvent colleges with strong faculties, deeply committed to high standards of teaching, which are oriented toward books and good libraries. Usually one finds in them a sympathetic administration trying to further the college program and able to find funds if well-reasoned requests are made. These colleges are fortunate, and they are not the ones that we need to be concerned about, for they can and will maintain the best standards.

There may be, however, institutions where the standards of teaching are so low that students may not be required, urged, or abetted to use their library at all. The quality of class presentation may be so poor that the library is entirely cut out of the educational process; and, worse than this, both administration and faculty may be completely satisfied with what they are doing. On such a campus, it is indeed a grave situation for the librarians. Indoctrination is then necessary for the complete hierarchy. It may be futile to attempt a program of educating the whole faculty to change teaching habits and philosophy toward the more enlightened leadership of students working on projects of special concern in the college library.

We need the means to strengthen the position of librarians in such institutions. Indeed, if the college does not seek an adequate library, we as a body must coerce that administration into providing at least a minimum of books, space to use them, and trained staff to service them. Surely some students will find their way to such a library and those professors who do want to use the library as an adjunct to the classroom will not be penalized. It is our responsibility to see that these poorest colleges have enough books for the enrichment of daily courses, with more books, essential reference books, periodicals and doc-

uments for individual papers and term projects—even if the books are not actively wanted by those in control of academic policy. We must be sure that the proper books and services are on campus and then hope for the best—that some students and some faculty will be led into a real utilization of them.

One means of helping librarians in such a position is being worked on already by an ACRL Committee on Standards of which Felix Hirsch is chairman. We can hope shortly to see the tangible results. Already an ACRL Monograph (No. 20) has been published which gathers all the existing regional accrediting standards for college libraries. Presumably, ACRL is to decide upon definite standards for college libraries and then to see that the various regional accrediting agencies accept them for use in their periodic surveys. In the past, ALA determined standards for job description and remuneration but had no machinery to enforce them. However, ACRL is coherent enough, and its membership widely enough represented and respected in colleges throughout the nation, that it could present a strong case for reasonable standards judged necessary by the whole organization. These ought to be appreciated by the accrediting boards, for the working out of such intricate and definitive standards for libraries is not a job the accrediting bodies are likely to anticipate for themselves. There are many experienced surveyors among us competent to serve upon a board from which the regional groups could draw for their college surveys.

If, however, the standards we decide upon are not welcomed by the accrediting boards, even if accompanied by the offer of voluntary librarian surveyors, then the hard decision must be taken. That is, to set up a college library accrediting board of our own. It would be a tremendous task, involving much

hard organizational work, for such a new agency is contrary to the avowed policy of the last decade of unifying surveys under one regional accrediting agency. It might be justified by the totally unacceptable level of some of the newer college libraries. The American Chemical Society still does college surveying with regional concurrence, although most subject agencies work on the graduate and professional school level.

The new librarian can be more adequately prepared for his work through more exchange of information about ways and means of tackling problems common to college libraries. Our many meetings might help in this regard, just as the ACRL Circles of Information operated at the ALA Conventions in Philadelphia and Miami Beach. We must remember that what is old stuff to some is new, interesting, and vital to the recent library school graduate who has just been made responsible for an activity within the library.

The chief concern of the librarian ought to be the book collection. The best way to gain the affection and enthusiastic support of the faculty and the administration is to have the right books or, if not the right books, at least the right attitude toward the right books. A dedicated faculty can aid the librarian immeasurably in a quest for such books in spite of reluctance of the administration to ease the way. It takes a hard and callous administration to ignore a faculty petition for reasonable library funds, and the trustees must always recognize a well substantiated appeal.

Perhaps one of the best supports we can supply for librarians so isolated on campus is to endorse the best books. The Lamont list is good but already dated, and the Shaw list is almost hopelessly outdated. Titles appear and disappear so rapidly in the general market that no

one library source can compile a list of best books currently available in all areas. This is true even if the Carnegie Corporation or another generous foundation could supply the large sums required. Alas, even the fine *U. S. Quarterly Book List* has now ceased publication and can no longer serve as a useful tool for current book buying.

Perhaps our concern can turn to a series of book recommendations in the various fields. Examples of such lists are the *Economics Library Selections* published quarterly by the Department of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins, and the now dated Lucas *List of Books for a College Art Library (Art Bulletin, 1929)* compiled for the College Art Association. Certain colleges have specialties which ought to be reflected in their libraries. It might be possible to work out a college "Farmington-like" plan whereby a specific college makes recommendations for current books in a definite subject area. Usually a strong department contains library-minded professors. It is possible to call upon them to give book advice, particularly if the library secures lots of books for them, and undertakes all the editorial work.

College librarians can also prepare themselves individually for the future. Surely a college librarian should make every attempt to gain the confidence and respect of faculty and students by the wise use of two kinds of knowledge: *technical*, in regard to the efficient and sympathetic administration of the library and its resources, and *special*, in regard to the books within his charge, whether it be a subject room or portions of the entire library.

A college library is selective and a good college library must choose at both ends, buying the essential new books and weeding the surplus and less useful material. Few librarians will be able to know all the most desirable books in a wide variety of fields, but there are al-

ways specially-trained experts at hand in the various academic departments and willing assistance can be called upon. A firm hand on the quality of the book collection will increase the librarian's stature and will improve the library in the eyes of the entire college community.

The librarian should seek imaginative solutions to the problems of administration and use of books. Cooperation is an area of increasing importance, for the joint use of some books makes particular sense in the case of colleges not committed to graduate programs. Recently the Hampshire Inter-Library Center called in Keyes Metcalf to survey its potential, and the resulting recommendations suggested associate memberships for certain colleges in the New England area, namely, Dartmouth, Trinity, Williams, and Wesleyan. His survey has already stirred up new reports of local cooperation either underway or projected, such as that between six libraries in the north Texas region, four libraries producing a union list of serials in Abilene, Texas, several Catholic colleges planning together in the Baltimore area, and a six-library co-operative program in the St. Paul, Minnesota area. Most reference and inter-library loan librarians know of the potential value of the recently published lists of current serials issued by various groups in the New England and metropolitan areas.

The librarian is in a unique situation on campus. While considered part of the teaching staff, he has no departmental allegiance. Members of the faculty accept his disinterested attitude for he is not involved, nor should he be, in the zealous watchfulness by which each subject department guards its rightful position on campus. Because of his free position, the librarian can speak out, unhampered by any considerations of self-interest, for the furtherance of the ideals of the college.

What the librarian says will be more impressive if his ideas of general education are before the faculty through his daily action: the wise purchase of books, the unbiased administration of the library, and the displays and activities sponsored by the library. This means speaking out in public and in faculty meetings for a well-balanced curriculum, rejecting soft solutions and short-cuts which may be held up as temporary remedies for a given situation. It means having a perspective on the subject matter of a college and insisting that some subjects prepare the mind better than others for making decisions. It means holding to the discipline of hard courses even if the subject matter is not pertinent to a future career. It means assigning a priority to certain courses so that a hard core of general knowledge is given to everyone. Such intellectual discipline will give our youth a fine, basic liberal education. Training, as opposed to education, may come later in professional or graduate school, but let us first give our coming generations the general knowledge from which wisdom is distilled.

We are going to be subject to many pressures in the days ahead. For example, the American Institute of Physics has announced that sixty-two physicists from education and industry would visit 100 colleges and universities before the end of 1957-58 academic year. Their purpose is to interest students in physics and to stimulate the teaching of physics. Funds for this "Crash" project, are being supplied by the National Science Foundation and the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Education. Now this is a worthy purpose, and we can expect more such visitations from other subject groups. But let us not take every crash program entirely to our bosom. We must guard the integrity of the curriculum and be sure that it expresses our best judgment. There must not be any un-

due emphasis on any one subject to corrupt the relatively free choice implied in a liberal arts degree.

We have all observed during the war and afterwards what is likely to happen if a military unit moves onto the campus. Their objectives are fine and quite laudable but some units can act like a camel in a tent. First it is a required formation at a particular hour, then an inspection by an area commander, and before long the established academic curriculum is taking a back seat and suffering a curtailment of scheduled meetings. We must be watchful that proportion is retained so that the student is given time for his academic program as we visualize it.

It is comforting to know that when one speaks out for true standards and well-founded ideals, that respect and support comes readily from those who really influence decisions. In this regard, I personally, as a former New York Public Library employee, regret deeply the recent decision of their trustees to withdraw that library's sponsorship from the TV program "Faces of War." This program on the theme of the wastefulness and inhumanity of war consisted chiefly of excerpts from Euripides, Homer, Shakespeare, Stephen Crane, Mark Twain, and Walt Whitman. It was produced by the Metropolitan Educational Television Association with a charter from the New York State Board of Regents. Participants in this particular program included Norman Cousins, Margaret Mead, and James Jones, while the script collaborator and narrator was Mark Van Doren. The NYPL Trustee President, Morris Hadley, said the show ran counter to the library's policy of not taking a position in "sensitive areas."

It is necessary for us all to make books available on all sides of controversial subjects and this the NYPL conscientiously does. But the tolerance with

which one observes a student exploring an unfortunate and twisted idea must not be confused by granting that individual license to believe that we are without ideals. Thus the NYPL does, of course, take a stand on important issues such as segregation and democracy, and does advocate controls which safeguard the individual, such as the courts, hospitals, prisons, and poorhouses. Now the library's friends can only be dismayed and disheartened, feeling themselves robbed of the real leadership expected of one of our greatest institutions.

Librarians must take sides, must have opinions and we can count on the fine educational standards of the past to make a true course obvious. Our every act in

the operation of the library is decisive, for the eyes of the campus are always upon the librarians. This is no time to be neutral. The time to act with integrity is now. In 1940 Archibald MacLeish, as Librarian of Congress, issued a powerful and persuasive call for intellectual responsibility. Entitled "The Irresponsibles" it was addressed to scholars and writers. His plea to librarians given at the ALA Convention that year to take an active part on the side of democracy was to a large degree neglected or even rejected by librarians. I hope that we have now come of age and are prepared to undertake those responsibilities necessary to preserve our heritage of intellectual freedom in a democratic framework.

## A British View

To be fully effective in discipline, a library must comprise, in priority of demand, the collections students would wish to own, or better than they are ever likely to own; it is a gathering of ideal private libraries. In my experience more American than British libraries come near this model. Studying thoroughly the histories of subjects, searching assiduously far and wide, librarians of greater U. S. libraries favor and practice selecting of stock, subject by subject, to make rounded quasi-private collections, historically complete while currently valid. The many rich collections over there have contributed to the same end, for nearly all of them have striven for completeness in any subject they have adopted. Having less money for buildings to store books, and smaller budgets for books, our larger libraries, with a few such exceptions as the British Museum, Bodley's and Cambridge University Library, have not been too careful to collect useful back stock or even to keep what they have: indeed, subjects seem to be in rounded current completeness more by accident than design. In co-operation, as well as in collection, these American libraries are of this model; in modern publications they cover a wider field. On the Farmington plan the sixty-two co-operating libraries buy every British work of any value, as do a number of libraries not in the circuit. No one could list twenty of our libraries which hold all British publications of consequence, let alone all American. Even by Farmington collection it is not possible in Britain to borrow every current French, German, Italian, or Scandinavian book of standing. . . . Until this country regains economic strength, it must manage with weaker resources; and, ironically, until our holdings in science and technology are greater, more widespread, and more fully publicized, our chances of economic recovery are less. Dare anyone, on either side of the Atlantic, deny that the fullness and exactness of American scholarship, both in hard-fact and liberal studies, are largely the fruit of American librarianship? —Ernest A. Savage, "Librarianship's Service in Disciplining Research and Authorship," *The Library Association Record*, LX (1958) 78.

By JAMES D. HART

## Search and Research: The Librarian and the Scholar

A SCHOLAR CONSIDERS the stacks to be the core of a library, for there he pursues his own research, but the reference librarians, those professional bibliographic detectives, are often his best assistants. Whether in libraries great or modest, the reference librarian is the living link between the text and the reader.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the scholar only asks this librarian to find a simple allusion, sometimes to furnish more fundamental aid. In the great university libraries to which I have been accustomed, vast research collections are needed by scholars, but their size often poses almost as many problems as it solves for the undergraduates. So, while the reference librarian of such research collections cooperates with the scholar in one way, he assists the student in another. I have not only appreciated the reference desk for myself, but I have always enjoyed watching the students who almost seem to revere it. They approach the desk as though it were an altar of knowledge at which may be consulted the high priests and priestesses of the world of printed data, and there, from a process of bibliomancy that is anything but random, they receive the results of divination by means of a book.

The reference desk is addressed in different ways by its two major kinds of users in a university library, but in

the many other and diverse sorts of libraries throughout the United States, the reference librarians serve still more various publics. The range of information covers not only the conventional inquiries about quotations, biographical and geographical information, historical data, literary references, legislative and legal matters, but even answers about hobbies and how-to-do-it occupations and those endless and specious enigmas provoked by our contest-working era. Daily the librarian enters the un-isolated interrogation booth of the \$64,000 questions. Indeed, he goes beyond the furnishing of answers to the services of abstracting and indexing, all of which are provided with speed and authority. The forces he commands and the powers he marshals must be as great as those that Gilbert and Sullivan attributed to the model of a modern major general. He accepts as commonplace the information, vegetable, animal, and mineral attributed to such a military figure and is never puzzled to name the kings of England and to quote the fights historical from Marathon to Waterloo in order categorical. I have never had occasion to discover whether reference librarians are "very well acquainted with matters mathematical" and "understand equations, both the simple and quadratical," but I suspect you do. Old generals, they say, fade away, but I cannot imagine a world in which the reference librarian is not always active, "teeming with a lot of news," and perhaps "with many cheerful facts about the square of the hypotenuse."

Somewhat over a hundred years ago Carlyle coined the aphorism that "the

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented at a meeting of the ALA Reference Services Division, July 16, at San Francisco.

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true University of these days is a collection of books." Scholars, particularly in the humanities and social sciences, have taken the aphorism, put their own interpretation upon it, and made of it a truism in the academic world. Carlyle meant only that small public libraries of great books would allow every man to educate himself. But in these latter days of Ph.D.'s and specialists within specialized fields of knowledge, the learned academic scholar thinks of the library as the core of his university, the great collection encompassing all the documents needed to pursue advanced research in his own particular segment of learning, and therefore in his neighbor's as well. In his conception, the faculty of a university offers instruction by word of mouth to students, graduate and undergraduate, and by published research to learned peers at comparable institutions in the United States and around the world. The professor speaks in the classroom to one public, but he studies in the library to write to the larger public of mature scholars in his field. Both are essential ways of fulfilling his purposes as a teacher to young students, to learned specialists, and to society at large.

Such a scholar must have an enormous accumulation of books, journals, and all the ancillary materials of a great library. This is the stuff of his research. Here is contained the expression of man's intellectual history. The scholar needs not only what Matthew Arnold called "the best that has been known and said," but the commonplace as well, for the mediocre is often quite as valuable as the great in providing an understanding of the climate of opinion out of which grew—or against which rebelled—a Milton, a Molière, or a Goethe. For this reason, "a man will," as Dr. Johnson said, "turn over half a library to make one book." If this seems an exaggeration, just see

what I have already done in these prefatory statements.

There are great libraries that are not associated with universities. One thinks of the Folger, the Newberry, and the Huntington, and one could name many more. But no university can be great unless it has a great library.

The scholar, particularly if his field of research is one of those that are not dependent upon laboratories, judges a university by its library as much as, if not more than, by any other criterion. The universality of this manner of judgment I observed particularly during the years when I was charged by my teaching department with guiding and centralizing its efforts to find positions for students who had newly won their Ph.D.'s. Always when I asked them about the universities to which they wished me to make applications on their behalf, one of their first questions was: "How is the library?" and this query was quickly followed by the demand: "I've got to go to a place with a great library." Indeed, one candidate rather brashly said, "I couldn't be happy at a school with less than a million books." Most of them tacitly indicated they required that sort of spacious library to keep them from intellectual claustrophobia.

That which is true of the fledgling scholar is equally relevant to the more mature member of a university faculty. He also expects his library to have all the materials he may need for his scholarship, and as he becomes more learned in his subject, his scholarship is either more wide ranging or more demanding in its concentration.

A little over a century after Emerson's time, the American scholar has changed in character. Whether this change is for good or for bad is not my point at this moment. The fact is that he has changed, and that his way of working and the way required by the institutions for

which he works demand that he produce published research. In the humanities and social sciences, this published research is, by and large, based upon primary documents. In literary studies, for example, these documents are often the first as well as the best editions of novels, plays, poems, and other texts he is analyzing in close, critical scrutiny. Such source materials might seem to be relatively easy to come by, at least if they were published within recent times; but all librarians and scholars know that they are generally rare and the mere possession of them implies a large library. To seek out the first book or magazine printings of Emerson's writings presents a fair task, for though many are commonplace, some are difficult to find. More unusual texts are even more difficult to obtain but yet are no less commonly required by the scholar in the humanities. He needs not only the basic texts of his author, but he needs the materials that surround them. In the study of Emerson, for example, these may include the obscure pamphlets on philosophic and religious thought representative not only of his associates but of the general current of mid-nineteenth-century ideas in the United States and abroad. Beyond and behind the printed texts lie the manuscripts. Even a complete study of Emerson's works, in general well and widely published in scholarly editions, can be made only if the student consults the still unprinted journals housed in Harvard's Houghton Library. By and large, the manuscripts of Emerson and his significant contemporaries are so scarce that the majority of scholars can generally see them only through microfilm or some other photocopy or by traveling on a research grant to the special libraries which own them.

The search for the location of such materials is sometimes a difficult prob-

lem in itself. It is not hard to discover the bulk of Emerson's manuscripts, for any scholar in the field will know that they are located at Harvard, the Huntington, and a few other great repositories, but minor items such as his letters are widely scattered in other public collections. The search for the location of the papers of lesser authors is another arduous undertaking. In seeking out manuscripts of writers great or obscure, scholars and librarians cooperate to find the owners and make arrangements with them for reproduction of these originals, if such copying is allowed.

There are also many manuscripts which have not been corralled in public or research libraries. One thinks of those which, upon occasion, turn up in the most unlikely and most unexpected places. There is, for example, the famous croquet box of Malahide Castle with its fabulous collection of Boswell papers. Or to come closer to home with a somewhat publicized example, there is the remarkable discovery of the papers of Miss Anita Moffitt. This spinster grand-niece of Mark Twain died intestate in New York State a few years ago, and when her belongings had to be disposed of, no one expected they might be of any more value than those likely to be in the possession of any other aged lady who had lived in simple circumstances surrounded by memorabilia of a loved but otherwise undistinguished family of forebears. So it was that Miss Moffitt's family correspondence was disposed of as a lot of old paper. By good fortune, an acute dealer in all kinds of second-hand oddments bought the material and recognized that it bore upon the Clemens family and Mark Twain himself. Soon he brought in knowing rare book dealers, and thus was uncovered a great cache of Mark Twain materials, which included some two thousand previously unknown family letters,

116 of them by Twain himself and the remainder perhaps equally valuable in throwing light upon him, his activities, his ideas, and his background. Quite as significant in their own way were the scrapbooks contained in the collection, for into these Twain's family had pasted the articles and squibs that he contributed to the *Territorial Enterprise* of Virginia City during his early days of authorship. No complete file of this journal exists, and so no complete collection of Twain's contributions to it could be assembled until the scrapbooks made this possible. I am happy to say that the Anita Moffitt collection in course of time was purchased for the University of California by generous donors, and the first product of scholarship from this collection has been the publication of Twain's writings for the *Territorial Enterprise*.

Such well-publicized major discoveries as those of the Malahide or the Moffitt collections soon come to be known to all scholars and are soon used by those best equipped to employ them. But almost daily there are other finds of lesser consequence that come to libraries from benefactors or from booksellers in the form of family papers that, in addition to their own intrinsic interest, frequently include letters received from eminent figures of literature and other worlds under constant study by scholars. Many of these are almost accidental accretions not well known to the scholarly world for some time. Thus, literary figures who were voluminous correspondents are likely to be represented by a few letters in one library after another, and the scholar therefore has to do a great deal of corresponding himself to find the location of papers which may bear upon the problem he is attempting to document.

The scholar in the humanities who classically works as an individual must

reach his own conclusions through his private reasoning, but this reasoning is often based upon public papers. To find the whereabouts of these papers frequently requires the joint efforts of scholars and librarians, but there are many gaps in this cooperation, despite the common purpose and mutual good will of both parties. For example, until now, and indeed even now, neither librarian nor scholar has had much more than large and general knowledge of the location of the manuscripts of American authors both major and minor. In 1951 the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association established a Committee on Manuscript Resources. It was the charge, and it became the steadfast concern, of this committee to find what manuscripts of American literature exist and where they are. Working toward this goal the committee prepared a substantial checklist of forty-nine pages, each containing in alphabetical order the names of approximately forty American authors from the earliest colonial times down to our own day. Copies of this pamphlet have been distributed to libraries throughout the United States with a request that the librarians annotate the coded information under the name of each author, to show holdings of manuscripts of creative works, diaries, letters written to and by the author, and documents bearing on or books containing marginalia by the author. When each of the libraries has checked its own manuscript collections of the approximately 2,000 authors listed, one amalgamated reference work will be created. This will allow librarian and scholar alike to see which libraries hold what in the way of manuscripts of American authors. By cooperation with this project librarians will assist many scholars to pursue their research.

The scholar in turn helps the library

to form an appropriate collection by the very act of his using it and thereby informing the staff of the need for more materials. In my university, which I know best of all, I recall, for example, that when a young assistant professor was recently appointed to a post new to our campus as an historian of science, he found many gaps in our library holdings in this area. His unusual training as physicist, historian, and philosopher and his cultivation of a subject new to Berkeley make this man a striking illustration of what a faculty member does to make known the need for special collections of materials not previously emphasized in a given library. The same point could be illustrated by almost every new appointee, although often less dramatically. Since my knowledge of the ways in which faculty members have assisted the growth of the University of California's collections outside the area of the humanities is based more on report than on first-hand knowledge, I should now like to concentrate upon the way in which one very old-time faculty member became aware of a need for special materials and how he tried to help in the acquisition of such materials. In that undertaking he discovered once again how good and how valuable were the friends he had among the librarians of his university in the reference services and other departments and desks. This personal illustration may lend some particularity and some life to my previous generalizations.

About five years ago the Chairman of the Library Committee, the Librarian of the General Library, and the Director of the Bancroft Library, met to discuss the former's interest in extending the collection of the Bancroft Library. Our view was that since the Bancroft Library is the University's great research center for the study of Far Western history and since history includes

cultural history, we should give attention to literary history as an important element of the Bancroft collections. We then determined to assemble a collection of the manuscripts, letters, and other documentary memorabilia of the literary figures of this region, with particular emphasis on northern California. Our first problem was to decide which authors should be collected. Having compiled our list, scholars and librarians worked together to learn how many manuscripts of these authors were already in public or research libraries. This knowledge helped us to determine that in some instances we should not compete with other collections long established and already significant. Then we turned to the as yet relatively uncollected or wholly uncollected authors and began the great search for their papers. Together we found out where these might be, whether in the hands of private collectors, book dealers, authors' families, publishers, or other likely sources. In a very short time, we were able to create at the University of California's Bancroft Library a first-rate basic collection of regional literary manuscripts. Thus, for example, we soon obtained from her family and friends a major collection of the manuscripts and letters of Gertrude Atherton; from the executrix of his will the majority of the papers of Gelett Burgess. From various sources we acquired very sizable collections of the papers of Mary Austin, Ambrose Bierce, Jack London, Joaquin Miller, George Sterling, Hans Otto Storm, and other prominent writers of northern California.

Perhaps the most interesting, exciting, and amusing search was that for the manuscripts of Frank Norris. At that time I was directing a graduate student's dissertation on Norris's writing of *McTeague* and *The Octopus*, his two major novels. Norris's fiction has usually been

considered in terms of the naturalistic philosophy of literature and evaluated apart from the intrinsic merits of the novels themselves. This study assumed that Norris was an artist of sufficient stature to warrant an examination of the genesis of his two best novels and to explain the reasons for their form. In his preliminary work on the subject, the graduate student analyzed the fiction of Kipling, Zola, and other writers known to have influenced Norris and carefully scrutinized the printed texts of Norris's own novels in order to work out as best he could the ways in which Norris's fiction was shaped. When I first saw the early part of this dissertation, I immediately said, as any director of such a thesis would, that the student should examine the author's preliminary drafts and revised manuscripts so as to inquire into the workings of his mind as he wrote and to understand at first hand his techniques of composition. I was surprised to be told by the graduate student that the manuscripts of *McTeague* and *The Octopus* did not exist and that no other substantial Norris manuscript was available in public or private collections. This seemed to me probably an inaccurate statement, for Norris had died only some fifty years ago in this state. At the time of his death, he was both a popular and a critically esteemed writer, and it was hard to believe that his manuscripts and correspondence had all vanished in this short period of time. Presumably some family, friends, and publishing associates still lived and not only remembered the author who had died so prematurely, but retained some of his letters or other papers as sentimental souvenirs.

The matter was on my mind when a few evenings later I was out for dinner, it so happens at the house of my brother-in-law, and told him of my student's

statement. He immediately corrected it by showing me on his shelves a set of the Argonaut Edition of Norris's works issued in 1928 and pointing out that its first volume contained a single page of the manuscript of *McTeague*. It was obvious, therefore, that as late as 1928 the entire manuscript of this novel had been in existence and had been wilfully broken up page by page and distributed by the publisher in each of the sets of this expensive edition. The particular page that I saw that evening was a large piece of ruled paper, something like legal cap, over which Norris had written with obvious ease in his flowing hand. The substantial left-hand margin reserved for corrections had been little used. The few verbal emendations it held had seemingly been made not in the process of first writing but as alterations when Norris reread the finished first draft. These were so few and so slight in substance that the manuscript seemed only to illustrate that Norris wrote with speed and certainty.

One page of an author's lengthy manuscript cannot tell much about his ways of composition, but a large part of a manuscript can tell a great deal. The question now was where were the other pages? My brother-in-law offered to give his page of manuscript to the Bancroft Library, but I declined, thinking that the single page was of little consequence in itself. I had hardly had time to brood about the whereabouts of the other pages when two days later my brother-in-law telephoned me to say that he had seen another set of the Argonaut Edition in the store of a San Francisco book dealer and that he had purchased it in order to have a second page to present to the library. With such a brother-in-law and such a speedy beginning it seemed only proper to begin the quest for the remaining pages.

My graduate student and I decided that his dissertation could be continued successfully only when more of the manuscript was in hand, so before the research, there had to be a search. In this he and I and helpful reference librarians used every means that we could think of to discover owners of the manuscript. From the volume titled *Private Book Collectors of the United States and Canada* we assembled a list of all bibliophiles who indicated that their collecting interests encompassed the field in which the Norris set might be included. To each of them I wrote asking about this set and from many we received the manuscript pages in original or in photostat. Similar letters went to appropriate research libraries in the United States and abroad with comparable results. Major rare book dealers were next to receive our letters and again many copies were turned up and many examples of scholarly cooperation afforded. Then book stores specializing in sets were tried and were found particularly helpful. Further assistance came from general publicity dispatched to the major library journals of the United States and of this state. Joseph Henry Jackson, the distinguished book reviewer of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, devoted several columns and even one full page of the Sunday edition to this quest. At his suggestion, Bennett Cerf and other book columnists throughout the country picked up the subject and wrote about it. Readers far and near began to write to me about the manuscript. One wrote from Stockholm and sent the page he owned. I think I did not consider this any more unusual than the page that came from a colleague whose office was but three doors down the hall from mine, who first learned of the quest through a literary column, and kindly contributed the page from the set which he had housed in his study. Despite such successes we met

many obstacles too. Before long we learned that not only had Norris's heirs given away pages before the publishers discovered they could be sold, but we found sets with only half a page because the remaining manuscript was not long enough to provide a full page for each customer.

Our search was so successful that soon we had a pretty sizable portion of the manuscript and it seemed only proper now to extend our collection to all kinds of Frank Norris manuscripts and correspondence. Franklin Walker, professor of American literature at Mills College and author of the sole biography of Norris, donated the original notes for his book, from which I learned of the persons whom he had interviewed some twenty years earlier. Now, with the continued assistance of librarians, I extended this list to include all people that Norris had known, such as his college classmates, fraternity brothers, and others with whom he might have associated during his brief life. The next question was to find where these people lived, if indeed they were still living. The reference librarians diligently searched out all sorts of records from city directories to obituaries to discover the addresses of those still alive and the names and location of descendants. In this way we began to accumulate letters, photographs, and other memorabilia which came from such sources as the widow of Norris's roommate in his freshman year, acquaintances of his high school days, and others who somehow touched the career that took Norris through the United States to France and later to South Africa, among his many travels.

Of course this search for people who knew Norris included his family. In course of time I communicated with Kathleen Norris, the widow of Frank's brother. Her late husband, Charles, a

well-known novelist himself, had been so much Frank's junior that by the time he married, his brother had already met his premature death. As a result, Charles's widow had had hardly any association with the author for whose papers we searched. Nevertheless, she did own some materials inherited from her husband. She presented the Bancroft Library with a scrapbook in which Norris's mother had preserved book reviews and other notices of her oldest son's career. More important yet, she discovered among her belongings other pieces of Norris's writing. These included not only another page of the *McTeague* manuscript but a fine, previously unpublished article dealing with Stephen Crane and Norris's checklist of all of the manuscripts he passed upon when he served as a professional reader for the firm of Doubleday.

Beyond these generous gifts and others, Mrs. Norris provided some valuable information. She told us of the letters, drawings, and other Frank Norris papers owned by her son, the author's namesake, and he generously presented these on an indefinite loan to the Bancroft Library. Mrs. Charles G. Norris also informed us that Frank Norris's widow was still alive, and that she had twice been remarried in the fifty years since the author's death. Kathleen Norris gave me the name and address of this lady who kindly received me in her room at a nursing home, though she was aged and sick. Then at her suggestion and with her permission, the graduate student, a librarian, and I not only met her son by her second marriage but were given the opportunity to go through her books in the library room of his house. There we found a large part of the collection that Frank Norris had formed, including his annotated set of Zola.

It occurred to me that since these books had been preserved there might well be others which had not disap-

peared. One reason for this belief derived from a photograph of Norris taken in front of his bookshelves not long before his death. The photo was so clear that from it one could identify the titles, not only of the works we had found but of other volumes whose pages might possibly bear significant comments or marginalia comparable to those in the texts which had been presented to the University of California in the name of Norris's widow. Accordingly, I asked if there were any other places where these books could be located. One other place was suggested. This was the Oregon home of Mrs. Norris's second husband, where she had left some of her possessions in storage. There we found no more books, but an attic yielded something of far greater value. This was a package of manuscripts, yes, including one page of the *McTeague* manuscript, presumably extracted before the rest was broken up for the Argonaut Edition.

This page from the Oregon attic was welcome, but even more desirable was a packet of papers for which we had never sought. These were the themes Norris had written three times a week for the composition class he took at Harvard after he left the University of California. These themes represented early drafts of passages in both *Vandover* and *the Brute* and *McTeague*, and one of them was a brief outline of the plot of the latter novel. In this way we learned that Norris had the entire structure of *McTeague* in mind even before he began to compose the book, which proved there was no validity to the theory that Norris had written the novel up to the point of McTeague's murder of his wife and then, unable to find a satisfactory conclusion, had put the work aside and later completed it with what had often been considered a hasty, melodramatic ending out of keeping with the tone of the earlier part of the novel. In Oregon, too, was discovered

Norris's original map of the setting of *The Octopus*, whose redrafting by a professional artist has always been printed as introductory material to that novel. In this form it has furnished readers a chart of the locale, as a manuscript it shown how Norris planned and re-worked particulars of the setting for himself. The Oregon cache also yielded Norris's notes for his last novel, *The Pit*, and from it finally came an interesting scrapbook of newspaper clippings that Norris gathered as raw material about the Mussel Slough affair and other events whose fictive counterparts figure in *The Octopus*.

Although this Oregon treasure trove might have sated some appetites, the scholar and the librarian involved in this quest still thought about the books in Norris's library that they had seen so clearly in the photograph of the author by his study desk. If the works of Zola and those of Stephen Crane had turned up, why shouldn't those by Hamlin Garland and James Gibbons Huneker, which were just as clearly visible in the picture? And what about some of those other titles we had puzzled over in the photo? Their authorship we had finally figured out by comparing obscure parts of the picture with the library's copies of volumes of the same edition. (This work with a magnifying glass is probably not a routine part of a reference librarian's work, but then is anything routine in a business where every inquirer brings a new question?) We had learned what books Norris owned and by which he might have been influenced, but we did not know whether, as was sometimes his practice, he had commented upon them in the margins themselves. Further inquiry of Mrs. Norris's son caused him to recall that directly after the Second World War he had given some books to a lieutenant he had come to know aboard his ship.

a man who had moved from his native Missouri to a house in San Mateo, California that had more shelves than he had books. With proper introduction I went to that house one Sunday morning and came away with the inscribed copies of the missing books by Garland and Huneker and some others, including a presentation copy of a work by Gelett Burgess, whose dimly photographed binding we had not previously identified. The owner thought the activities of literary scholars quite strange and doubtless wondered a bit about the behavior of professors and librarians at the state university which he now supported not only by taxes but by donations. But he seemed mollified by courteous acknowledgments, tax deductions, replacement of his books with others of approximately the same size and color from our library's gifts and exchange department.

By now Mrs. Norris's son was as much intrigued by the hunt as those of us who were conducting it. Further jogging of his memory led him to recall that some years earlier he had given four books to the elevator operator and doorman of the apartment building in which his mother had once lived. A visit to the building in San Francisco discovered that the doorman was still there and that he still had the books. A visit to his basement room discovered that the four books had indeed belonged to Norris and bore his signature and some notes. The works, including Swinburne's poems, interested the doorman, but he had never heard of Frank Norris and didn't in the least care about the former owner. The titles were recorded, the professor returned to Berkeley to get modern editions of the works from a bookstore or, he hoped, from the gifts and exchange department of the General Library. Two weeks passed before he could return to San Francisco with the books to be swapped. Car parked, he ap-

proached the building only to discover another doorman on duty. Inquiry revealed that he had recently been hired, that he knew nothing of the man he replaced. The apartment manager was next interviewed. He said that after almost fifteen years of service the doorman had taken more and more to drink. Presumably the intoxicating rhythms of Swinburne were not enough to satisfy him. Some particularly outrageous behavior had led to his discharge and off he had gone with his belongings—Frank Norris books and all. Two telephone conversations with the labor union to which the doorman belonged did not yield a new address, and so somewhere today there is a doorman or an elevator operator or a man perhaps in the liquor business or some other congenial employment who has four books that should be in the Bancroft Library, and I have an extra copy of Swinburne's poems and some other works I do not need.

Here is a problem I have not been able to solve. Never before as I have brooded over it have I had my present opportunity. I now bring it to many reference librarians and, encouraged by what one or two or three have done to help me in the past, I feel hopeful that others will yet find a way to discover

these lost books. So that the problem may be properly concentrated upon, I will not present any further and distracting information about more successful parts of the search for Norris materials: about how we discovered Norris's own copy of the first edition of *McTeague* in which he marked the textual changes to be made for the second printing; or about how his publishers, Doubleday and Company, generously microfilmed all their contracts and records bearing upon him and presented the originals to the Bancroft Library while preserving only the photocopies for themselves. No, though the quest continued long after the sequence of the missing doorman, and continued, as it still does, very successfully, I will only add that the story of the search for Frank Norris's manuscripts is perhaps a more protracted and perhaps a more exotic example than usual of the cooperation of scholar and librarian, nevertheless, so far as I can tell, no search is too long and no bibliographical request too strange for a reference librarian. The graduate student completed his dissertation successfully, and the Bancroft Library acquired the greatest Frank Norris collection in public or private hands because librarians and scholars worked together.

## Weeding

Weeding of the collections of the National Library of Medicine to remove out-of-scope materials continues at a rapid rate; almost 300 volumes have been discarded each month for the past six months. This activity, necessary in any event, is particularly pressing during a period when stack space is at a premium.

"Non-book" materials are also weeded. Recently, some 500 prints, photographs, and engravings held in the Art Section, depicting such various subjects as Rumanian refugees in World War II, scenic views of the Philippines, Indian Training School activities, and animal skin tumors, were transferred to more appropriate custodians such as the Army Signal Corps, the District of Columbia Public Library, the Department of Interior Library, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.—*National Library of Medicine News*, XIII, No. 2, February, 1958, p. 4.

By ROBERT L. TALMADGE

## The Farmington Plan Survey: An Interim Report

EVER SINCE it got under way, the Farmington Plan has been regarded, and has repeatedly been cited, as one of the most important, most enlightened, and most hopeful instances of interlibrary cooperation in the history of American libraries.<sup>1</sup> Throughout its ten years of operation,<sup>2</sup> however, there has been a relatively small but persistent stream of complaints from participating libraries together with expressions of doubt from various quarters as to the Plan's actual success or, indeed, its value. Consequently, the Association of Research Libraries, which administers the Plan through its Farmington Plan Committee, decided some months ago that a major survey was in order.

Mr. Robert Vosper, director of libraries at the University of Kansas, was asked to undertake the assignment, and I was accepted as his assistant. The Council on Library Resources granted funds to ARL to cover costs of the study, and the project got under way in late November. The final report and our recommendations will be ready in October, when they will be submitted to a national conference on the Farmington Plan.

By 1939, scholars and librarians had long been aware of the lack of any comprehensive American coverage of foreign

publications. It was the outbreak of World War II, however, which suddenly made this lack a crucial problem. Not only were scholars cut off from current European publications and prevented from visiting European libraries, but there were also many prewar European publications being sought by government and national defense agencies which could not be located in any American library. The significant books were here—usually in multiple copies, since many libraries naturally would have acquired them. Many less significant titles were now urgently needed, however, and one might say that libraries had unanimously overlooked them or simply rejected them as each library pursued its normal selective acquisition policy. From the standpoint of national defense it was an alarming situation, and something needed to be done to prevent its recurrence in the future.

Over the next several years many proposals toward solving the problem were made by leaders among librarians and scholars. I omit mention of all except one: At the urging of Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, Julian Boyd drew up a statement calling for completion of the national Union Catalog and "agreements of specialization among libraries to the end that at least one copy of each research title [published abroad] might be placed in an appropriate library in this country." This statement was presented at a meeting of the executive committee of the Librarian's Council of the Library of Congress

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented before the Acquisitions Section of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division on July 17 at San Francisco.

<sup>2</sup> Edwin E. Williams, *The Farmington Plan Handbook* (Cambridge), 170 p. presents an excellent history of the Plan's development.

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in Farmington, Connecticut, in October, 1942. Present, in addition to MacLeish and Boyd, were such librarians and scholars as Luther Evans, Frederick Goff, David Mearns, Wilmarth Lewis, Keyes Metcalf, and Randolph Adams. Boyd's statement led directly to the formulation of a specific proposal, and it was from this meeting that the Farmington Plan got its name.

During the next five years, through various committees, proposals, counter-proposals, discussions, critiques, surveys of subject strength in various libraries and of foreign book production, and the experience of the Library of Congress Postwar Mission to Europe, what we now know as the Farmington Plan gradually, not to say painfully, evolved. It was the product of many minds, and anyone reading Edwin Williams's chronology must admire the imagination, the expert knowledge, the patience, and the immense store of good will and spirit of cooperation contributed by a great many librarians. There were many differences of opinion and compromises were legion.

Along the way, the Plan became a project of ARL. At a special two-day meeting of ARL in March, 1947, it was decided to launch the Plan with coverage of 1948 publications of three countries. Other countries were to be added as rapidly as possible until world-wide coverage was achieved.

The Plan was to operate in this fashion: The entire body of human knowledge, as embodied in the Library of Congress classification schedules, had been broken down into over eight hundred segments. Over sixty libraries which were to participate indicated which of these subjects each would be willing to cover, and a table of allocations was drawn up. Allocations were generally supposed to follow the principle of building on strength. (Some problems in the Plan probably traced back to

lack of complete success in applying this principle.) A designated agent in each foreign country was to collect all new books and pamphlets published in his country "that might reasonably be expected to interest a research worker in the United States," classify them according to the LC classification, and send them, with invoices, to the appropriate American libraries. The libraries agreed to pay for the books, list them promptly in the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress, and make them available through interlibrary loan or photographic reproduction. The agents were instructed to exclude twenty-seven types of material; some, such as reprints, juvenile literature, and sheet music, judged to have little research value, and others, such as periodicals and official government publications, felt to represent such special problems that they should be handled outside the Plan.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York granted \$15,000 to ARL to cover administrative costs of the Plan. During the first year or so all receipts were forwarded by agents to a single point in the United States, where they were classified before being distributed to the appropriate libraries. Later the agents sent the books direct to the libraries.

Problems and complaints arose as quickly as the first books started to arrive, and the next several years produced many changes in the original arrangements and routines as patient attempts were made to improve them, to iron out the wrinkles.

One large problem that was foreseen was the extension of the Plan's coverage to countries using languages that few American libraries were equipped to handle, and to countries so lacking in well-organized book trades and bibliographies that the single-agent system could not work satisfactorily. When the time came, it was decided that one li-

brary should accept responsibility for acquiring all publications of a country or region, regardless of subject, and that it should make its own dealer arrangements.

In the course of this evolution of the Plan, the tendency was to reduce its scope. In addition to the exclusion of many types of material, it was first decided to restrict receipts to those in the Latin alphabet, and then to limit them to books and pamphlets in the regular trade. In the early stages of discussion, the definition of desired materials read, "every book . . . which might conceivably be of interest to a research worker . . .," but along the way the word "conceivably" was changed to the word "reasonably," a rather fundamental alteration in terminology. Finally, the scope of the Plan has been limited by the fact that it has fallen far short of world-wide coverage. These limitations have worried many librarians.

At present, the subject plan is in effect for thirteen Western European and three South American countries, Australia and Mexico, and eighty-five countries are covered on an all-subject basis by individual libraries. There are now sixty libraries participating in the Plan. During its first ten years, on the subject basis alone, the Plan has brought into the United States some 150,000 volumes at a purchase cost of about \$275,000. The assumption has been that a large percentage of these titles of research value would not have been acquired by any American library if it had not been for the Plan.

Perhaps our survey is itself as good evidence as any that the Plan has run into many vexing problems. In spite of diligent efforts by the ARL Farmington Plan Committee to correct difficulties as they developed, it has not proved possible to do so to an extent satisfactory to all the participating libraries. Hence the

decision by ARL to arrange for a major re-examination of the Plan's status after a decade of operation.

Mr. Vosper and I are following three general lines of investigation in our study. First, almost inevitably, was a questionnaire to all participating libraries. It ran to ten pages, but I should say in our defense that this length occurred only because we left large blank spaces in which the librarians were invited to provide uninhibited comments and advice. We achieved 100 per cent returns—this with the assistance of Western Union to stimulate a few laggards. The questionnaire was basically exploratory; we wanted to test general opinions, locate points of strain, solicit suggestions, and ask for copies of any studies of receipts that the individual libraries might have made.

The second phase of the study required about two months of living out of suitcases, as we visited as many of the participating libraries as limitations of time and travel funds would allow. These visits were aimed primarily at libraries with the largest subject allocations and receipts and those with special problems, but we were able as well to consult a number of the librarians who participate on a more limited scale. Mr. Vosper covered libraries in the north central states, from Michigan to Minnesota, and I journeyed to the West Coast and to Florida and Georgia. Together, we spent a month ranging from Washington, D. C., up to Cambridge and over to Ithaca. Finally, we went together to Urbana to see Robert B. Downs who, as chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee, is the man we are working for, and who is also director of one of the largest participants in the Plan.

The third phase of the survey is still under way. It consists of a number of studies of Farmington Plan receipts being undertaken at various libraries on

our behalf. Some of these studies are quantitative—comparing receipts from a given country, for example, with that country's publications as listed in bibliographies. Others, much more difficult, are qualitative—attempting to judge the quality or value for research of titles sent by agents and titles not sent by agents. We hope also to find out how many Farmington Plan receipts are unique in the United States, or—the other side of the coin—the extent to which they simply duplicate copies brought in by other libraries in the course of their normal acquisitions programs. We are not only investigating the performance of the Plan but also asking if it is really necessary. Further, we hope to answer the great question of whether it is more effective to have book selection done at the source of the books, by an agent, or by the library which is to house them. Our method is to compare what the Farmington library has received in a given subject with the collection in a library which, outside of the Plan, has set out to cover the same subject comprehensively.

The questionnaire returns were mostly mild in tone, with few expressions of strong doubt about the Plan or dissatisfaction with its operation. As a matter of fact, the great majority of the replies were distinctly favorable. Virtually all of them reflected agreement with the way the Plan is set up and a patient tolerance toward problems. None thought the Plan perfect, to be sure, but few seemed to favor any major changes except for extension of geographical coverage, especially to Japan, Russia, and the Iron-Curtain countries. We asked for opinions on a number of alternative programs, for example, one by which all receipts would be sent to the Library of Congress for classification and cataloging before distribution to libraries. The few who favored such alternatives were far out-

numbered by those opposing them. A number complained about the work of individual agents, especially the Bibliothèque Nationale, but this last was no surprise. In general, the replies were middle-of-the-road. On reading them over one might conclude that what few problems existed could be solved fairly easily and that they hardly justified the survey we were undertaking.

Our visits to libraries turned out to be indispensable, for they gave quite a different picture. The questionnaire had confined itself to the Plan. On our visits, we deliberately asked, not so much about the Plan as such, but about the whole problem of foreign acquisitions. What foreign materials did the libraries want in their collections? Why and how did they set about selecting and procuring them? We asked for their views on what the national interest—as distinct from their own local interest—required. We asked about subject fields in which they attempted to collect foreign materials outside the Plan as exhaustively as some other library was presumably receiving them under the Plan—for again, the answers might indicate that the Plan was really bringing only duplicate copies into the country.

We interviewed the head librarians, and variously their chief assistants, acquisitions and reference personnel, subject specialists on the library staffs, and usually several faculty members. Each visit lasted several hours, and in one or two cases we allowed more than a day for a single library. These visits were invariably enjoyable and helpful, but the total effect of them was more than perplexing. We received every possible answer to every question, and every possible variation of opinion somewhere along the line. To paraphrase Newton's law, for every opinion we were given at one library we were likely to receive an equal and opposite opinion at the next.

Of the dozens of facets of the Plan, and of foreign acquisitions, that came up for discussion, three cause Mr. Vosper and me the most concern.

First is the one that permeates the Farmington Plan and causes most complaints. This is the lack of any definition of the phrase "research value," or of "scholarly utility," to guide the dealers. We now doubt that any two librarians could reach complete agreement on a general, working definition of "research interest" if they sat down to work one out. This, by the way, was tested back in 1952, when four well-known librarians set out to check in the Swiss national bibliography for 1949 the items they thought would meet the definition. Excluding fiction, drama, and poetry, they reviewed 1,022 items. They agreed unanimously on only 110 items, they voted three to one (either for or against) on 396, and on 516 items, just over half of the total, two voted yes and two voted no.

The situation has not changed. What one library calls junk, and complains that the agent should not have sent, another library pronounces of fundamental research value. There are dozens of examples. Here is one: local histories and guide books. One library with an allocation in history will protest that it certainly does not want to go that deep (and I should add that they certainly do not wish to give those books costly full cataloging)—while another library will say, "We are eager to get our hands on anything that illustrates local architecture and sculpture in the country." They are talking about the same books. Please do not conclude that the first library is being selfish and looking only to its own local interests; these people honestly believe that these books are not worth having, even in a single copy, anywhere in the country. Another example is *belles-lettres*, which constitute an especially

clean-cut problem, with one institution wanting only first-class authors, another wanting virtually all minor authors in addition.

On one side of the Atlantic are the poor agents, trying to guess whether the Americans will like this book or not—we are going to send the agents a questionnaire, by the way—and on the other shore the librarians are growling—or tearing their hair—because in their opinion the agent sent 25 per cent junk last year, or he failed to send 30 per cent of the significant publications of his country.

Who is right here, and who is wrong? We don't know. There were times when Mr. Vosper and I, examining receipts, did not agree. It is the familiar problem of comprehensiveness versus selectivity that faces every acquisitions librarian every day. He knows he must always draw a line somewhere, but the line may be drawn at different points in different subject areas, and for many different reasons.

A closely related difference of opinion among librarians concerns the basic Farmington procedure of dealer selection of materials. A small group of the very largest libraries says, "Using our subject specialists we can do a better job of selection than any agent abroad can possibly do. We have done it for years. We do exactly what the Plan sets out to do: acquire every book of reasonable research interest, and we do it better than the Plan can do it. Anything our specialists don't select isn't worth having." These librarians are entirely right. They would like to terminate the system of dealer selection and have the libraries take over on a basis of decentralized responsibility for a particular subject.

A far larger group, including nearly all the university libraries, says, on the other hand, "We are not staffed for such

a task. Automatic selection by dealers abroad is helpful to us. We simply want the dealers to do a better job." They too are quite right.

We questioned librarians closely about their use of blanket orders. The great majority do not use them, or, if they ever did, have discontinued them because they did not like the results. The few libraries that do use blanket orders are in some cases the same very large ones that I have mentioned. They value the automatic delivery of books that the blanket order produces. One of these blanket orders is not, however, simply a carefully phrased set of instructions to a dealer which, once sent to him, is allowed to stand unchanged. Rather, a blanket order may actually be a thick file of correspondence, as the library constantly modifies and refines its original instructions on the basis of experience. Each shipment of books may result in further refinement.

This is significant, because in essence the Farmington Plan is actually a gigantic, complex, inflexible blanket order which attempts to cover all subjects and many countries with one generalized definition of what is wanted, and a uniform list of exclusions. There is no way, under the Plan, to differentiate between the degree of selectivity or the types of materials desired for one subject or country and those desired for another. It is no great wonder that there is wide dissatisfaction with receipts. Early in our travels Mr. Vosper and I recognized the need for some means of drawing such distinctions.

We think there may be a way to accomplish this, if the librarians will accept it. It would involve four things. First is the decentralization of responsibility, such as the large libraries propose. Each library, having accepted responsibility for one or more subject fields, would choose its own agents.

Second, to preserve the advantages of automatic selection abroad, is the use of blanket orders written by individual libraries, these to be tailored as necessary to the particular subject field or country of publication. Third, is the establishment of a national supervisory group—call them referees, if you will—which would monitor these blanket orders, and their subsequent amendments, to assure protection of the national interest. (This is essential, we think, because of the human tendency—and we found some instances of it—to confuse the national interest with one's provincial point of view, to say, "If we are not interested in this particular type of material, how could anyone else be?") Fourth is a regular review by statistical studies, say, every five years, to check on how well the Plan is functioning.

We think this method of operation might relieve the most irritating problem of the last ten years, that of selection. It raises two immediate questions: Will the libraries accept the job of getting out these blanket orders? This might not be too onerous, since the present Farmington Plan terms can be used as a point of departure. Second, will these librarians, individuals all and accustomed to calling their own shots, accept the idea of anyone's questioning their blanket orders, their definition of "research value"? We haven't yet asked them. In any case, we think this might be an improvement in the Plan as it operates in those countries now covered on a subject basis.

The second of the major problems that especially concern us pertains to the so-called "critical areas," countries or regions where language problems or inadequacies of book trade and bibliography led to the assignment of responsibility for acquisition of all publications to a single library, with the

library making its own dealer arrangements.

The problem here is getting the publications, or even learning of their existence. It is frequently difficult to find a dealer who will do the job required; all too often, arrangements laboriously arrived at fail to last, and the library must start all over again. We are told that personal contact, rather than correspondence, is often required. We are told, for example, by the University of Florida in connection with its coverage of the Caribbean that some book stores won't bother with billing. If you want their books, you must put cash on the counter.

We are convinced that these libraries are doing their best with the means available to them, but they meet with widely varying success. Both they and we fear their best is not enough. One strong indication of this is the concern expressed by various organizations of scholars which are currently working independently on their own possible solutions to publication procurement problems in these critical areas and other areas not yet covered at all by the Farmington Plan. (Let me say that the Plan's failure thus far to make its coverage world-wide is due primarily to these known difficulties of procurement.) These other groups include the Social Science Research Council, deeply concerned with coverage of the Middle East; both the American Oriental Society and the Association for Asian Studies, worried about the Far East; and the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the SSRC, studying Slavic and East European publications. An International Conference on Scientific Information is to be held in Washington in November. The Seminar on Latin American Acquisitions meets annually. All of these groups are working on problems that

the Farmington Plan was expected to solve.

If adequate procurement from these countries is to be achieved, it does indeed appear that regular visits, either to establish and maintain library-dealer relationships or actually to buy and ship publications, are necessary. Libraries, however, cannot afford to support roving procurement officers. We are not sure of the solution, but one possibility may lie in the use of American governmental personnel already abroad. Many of what we term critical areas have become truly critical in the world-wide political scene since World War II. I need mention only the Near East, Southeast Asia, the Far East, and Africa. This raises the question of the national interest in information about these areas for intelligence purposes. It was the failure of the nation's libraries to meet intelligence and defense contract needs during World War II which, after all, triggered the Farmington Plan. We do not know how much American intelligence agencies now depend upon the resources of our research libraries, but we are trying to inquire into this. If this dependence is significant—if the intelligence agencies are not self-sufficient along these lines—then it seems that a case might be made for governmental assistance to libraries attempting comprehensive coverage of publications in these areas. This might take the form of close cooperation by an enlarged corps of publications procurement officers abroad. It might be in the form of governmental contracts with a few major libraries employing and supervising their own procurement personnel abroad. Failing some such arrangement, we see no ready and adequate solution to this part of the problem.

Our third major concern is serials. The only provision for serials in the Farmington Plan countries covered by

subject is the instruction to dealers to send a sample copy of each new title to the appropriate library. It is then up to the library to place a subscription or not, as it sees fit. If it decides not to subscribe, the library is supposed to send the sample copy to the Farmington Plan office at Harvard, which will attempt to find a home for that title in another library. There is no certainty, however, that any library will subscribe, and we have found lots of evidence that many serial titles are not picked up by any library. Yet, it goes without saying that in many subjects, particularly the sciences and technology, serials are much more important than the monographs the Farmington Plan so painstakingly acquires. On the other hand, libraries cannot be asked to accept the same responsibility for serial publications in a subject as they do for monographs. Most of the librarians we consulted could suggest no solution that would permit all of us to feel secure in the knowledge that foreign serial publications are being covered comprehensively. One, however, has studied the problem closely and has some very cogent ideas as to how it may be solved; this is Herman Henkle, of the John Crerar Library. We have asked him to present these ideas in a working paper at the conference on the Farmington Plan to be held in the fall.

To tie up some loose ends:

Government documents are excluded from the Plan in its subject coverage. Mr. Vosper and I have decided that this does not worry us at all. The Library of Congress sets out to collect foreign government documents through treaty and exchange arrangements. We feel secure in the results of its efforts and positive that anything LC isn't accomplishing cannot be accomplished by any other library or group of libraries.

Cataloging is another area, of great

concern to the founders of the Plan which does not worry us much. The question of quality of receipts arises here. We received one or two confessions that librarians had rebelliously thrown a particular piece of "junk" into the wastebasket—rather than retaining it, much less cataloging it—a procedure strictly not permitted within the terms of the Plan. In more cases, librarians have given minimal cataloging or even the briefest of listing to very low grade receipts, but they have reported them to the National Union Catalog. The quality of entries in such cases may leave something to be desired. For all receipts within reason, however, we believe that the librarians take very seriously their responsibility for adequate cataloging and prompt reporting to NUC. Some may miss the thirty-day deadline on reporting, but not by much. They recognize how essential such reporting is to the success of the Plan.

We found a considerable lack of enthusiasm toward proposals for centralized cataloging of Farmington receipts, apparently because of the possible delays in transit of books and the probable costs. We are inclined to think that the problem of centralized or cooperative cataloging must be solved on its own merits and on a broad base, not by way of the Farmington Plan. If cataloging in source becomes a reality, our foreign acquisitions will, of course, come to us already cataloged.

As to subject allocations, quite a few changes seem to be in order. Several libraries indicated a wish to relinquish certain of their allocations, sometimes because of dissatisfaction with their receipts, in other cases because of diminishing local interest in particular subjects. Anyone setting out toward major, over-all reallocations would be wise to proceed with caution, however. Many libraries value their allocations highly,

and he who tries to take them away would be safer doing it at a distance than by personal contact.

While the Farmington Plan was being set up, it was decided by ARL that it was preferable to have large subject blocks allocated to relatively few libraries. A few months later ARL reversed itself and decided to try to accommodate all libraries wishing to participate. This resulted in many very small subject allocations and tended to multiply the complications. There may be advantages in return to the original idea of having fewer libraries involved in the Plan, if those libraries are willing to accept the larger subject blocks.

All that I indicate regarding our conclusions must be considered tentative. In view of the great lack of consensus among the participating librarians, our final report must depend, much more than we had originally suspected, on the findings of the various statistical studies of receipts not yet completed. We hope that they will tell us how important the Plan actually is, and how well it is really doing. It is conceivable, for example, that so many Farmington receipts will prove to be duplicated by the regular receipts of American libraries, that we will conclude the Plan is redundant and should be dropped. I doubt, however, that we will discover any such thing. For that matter, many librarians will argue that such duplication is worth while. For the present we strongly believe that the Plan is essential to the national interest. However, after talking with many librarians, we are convinced that a number of fundamental changes in procedures must

be made if the Plan is to survive; too many librarians are too close to being fed up.

We have arranged for a number of working papers to be presented at the conference this fall. Some will deal in detail with problems of procurement in various critical areas. One will take up the problem of serials. Another will describe programs, now being carried on by groups of libraries in Europe, with objectives paralleling those of the Farmington Plan. We will report our findings, and either make firm recommendations or describe possible alternatives regarding the future of the Plan. The Plan's future (if any), its objectives, and its procedures will then depend, as they always have, upon the decisions of the participating libraries.

The Farmington Plan, for all its shortcomings and whatever its future, has already been worth while in many important ways. It has brought our major libraries to the recognition of their collective responsibility for covering the world's publications in the national interest. It has established the fact that the job must be done on a cooperative basis. It has reaffirmed the fact that our libraries are, and must always be, interdependent. It has demonstrated once more that major cooperative projects can, despite irritations and difficulties, be made to work.

We believe that with patience and persistence, the Plan's present problems can be alleviated and that it will eventually achieve a measure of world-wide coverage. We believe it will bring important benefits to American scholarship.

By LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

## Recent Foreign Books on the Graphic Arts, Bibliography, and Library Science

**Hermann Fuchs.** *Kurzgefasste Verwaltungslehre für Institutsbibliotheken.* Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1957. 132p. DM14.

Hermann Fuchs's manual for librarians of *Institutsbibliotheken* (our departmental and collegiate libraries) should be a welcome contribution to the German literature of library science. While we have worked towards absolute centralization, perhaps a bit too zealously at times, some of the German universities have lost all administrative control over the *Institutsbibliotheken*. In many cases they are entrusted to untrained, even indifferent, personnel responsible to no competent library authority. Fuchs's work, essentially a general manual for scholarly libraries reduced to the scope of a special collection, will help bridge the gap. There is little that is new in the work, but it is intelligible to the non-librarian. The section on cataloging rules is especially valuable.

**E. I. Shamurin.** *Ocherki po istorii bibliotechno-bibliograficheskoi klassifikatsii.* Moscow, Izdatelstvo Vsesoiuznoi Knizhnoi Palaty, 1955. v.1. 399 p. 12R. 35K.

This history of classification is the most comprehensive work that has appeared on this subject in any language. Shamurin originally presented his study as a doctoral dissertation in 1944, but he has now completely revised it. In all he has devoted twenty years of research to his project. The first volume covers the history of classification up to

the nineteenth century. Beginning with the classification schemes of the ancient Near East and classical antiquity, the first three of the ten chapters cover the period prior to the Renaissance. Especially heavy emphasis is placed on French schemes in chapters IV-VII. The last two chapters deal with the history of classification in Russia. Thoroughly documented and provided with many illustrations (mainly portraits and facsimiles of title-pages). Shamurin's work is a major contribution to bibliographical scholarship. It is to be hoped that the publishers will soon bring out the next volume.

**Leendert Brummel.** *Miscellanea libraria.* The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1957. 233p.

The sixtieth birthday of Leendert Brummel, noted director of the Dutch Royal Library, on August 10, 1957, has been commemorated by the publication of ten of his most important essays. There are in English: "The Netherlands and the International Exchange of Publications," "The Librarian as a Scholar," and "The Fagel Library in Trinity College, Dublin." The others, in Dutch, deal with American library problems, library history, literary archives, the Royal Library from 1948 to 1957, the Tongerloo Collection in the Royal Library, Dr. Ludwig Tross and the Royal Library, and Jacob Boehme in seventeenth-century Amsterdam. Dr. Brummel is a thoughtful writer and a thorough scholar. No better or more appropriate *Festschrift* could have been brought out than this chrestomathy of his own writings.

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*Dr. Thompson is Director of Libraries, University of Kentucky.*

*Joris Vorstius. Die übrigen Kulturländer.* Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz,

1957. 856-928p. (*Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*, 2d ed., v. III).

The *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft* should be reviewed in a special critical article. Nevertheless, the conclusion of the third volume, the only major history of libraries we have, should be noted. Joris Vorstius, workhorse of German bibliographical circles for four decades, has reached into the most remote corners of the library world. Here we find the best available outlines of library history in Latin America, in the Balkans, in Australasia and elsewhere. Fully documented and written by a man with the broadest possible experience in the history of bibliography and libraries, this concluding chapter of the *Handbuch*, v. III, is an adequate sample of most of the other chapters.

Jiří Louda. *Soupis pravnické univerzitní knihovny v Olomouci a její pobočky v Kroměříži*. Praha, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1956. 368p.

At the beginning of this century Anton Schubert published a rather scrappy catalog of the incunabula in the K. K. Studienbibliothek in Olmütz (Olomouc), a collection which has served since World War II as the library of the University of Olmütz *redivivus*. The nature of this catalog and the subsequent acquisition of hundreds of other fifteenth century books (including the whole archiepiscopal library from Kroměříž) necessitated the new catalog. The first part of the catalog is an author list (1,902 numbers in all) with references to the GKW and to Hain-Copinger-Reichling. There are references to the Second American Census and to Proctor for works not recorded yet in the GKW. The second part is a geographical list with references to numbers in the first part. The third part is a concordance with GKW, Hain-Copinger-Reichling, Schubert, and other lists of collections removed to Olmütz. Finally there is a section of plates showing some of the Olmütz rariora.

P. Voorhoeve. *Handlist of Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Leiden and Other Collections in the Netherlands*. Leiden, University Library, 1957. 542p. ("Codices manuscripti Bibliothecae Universitatis Leidensis," VII.)

The distinguished traditions of oriental scholarship in the Netherlands in general and at the University of Leiden in particular have resulted in very substantial collections of manuscripts and printed books. Indeed, the accumulation of Arabic manuscripts alone is so great that a detailed catalog would be a major job for a generation of Arabists. However, Voorhoeve's work is an effective stopgap and will provide Arabic and Islamic scholars with a useable key to this part of the manuscript treasures of Dutch libraries. Leiden, of course, has the largest collection. Voorhoeve, a specialist in Sumatran languages, assumed responsibility for the Oriental Department at Leiden in 1947 and found the written catalogs in rather poor shape. After various interruptions he was able to begin on the present handlist in earnest in 1954. It consists of three parts: (1) titled texts arranged in alphabetical order, (2) untitled texts arranged by subject, and (3) an index of proper names. In part one there are the title, author, date (A.D. and Anno Hegirae) if known, reference to Brockelmann's *Geschichte der arabischen Literatur*, and other pertinent literature, foliation or pagination, and classmarks. Information on texts recorded in the second part is necessarily briefer. Although Voorhoeve's work in no sense replaces the older catalogs, it does make accessible thousands of more recent accessions. Voorhoeve is perhaps unnecessarily apologetic in his introduction, for he has done an accurate job, acceptable to orientalists. The more detailed catalogs to be hoped for will be much easier to compile as a result of Voorhoeve's fine work.

Iceland. *Landsbókasafn. Árbók, 1955-1956. V. XII-XIII*. Reykjavík, 1957. 194 p.

This double volume contains the Icelandic national bibliography for 1954 and 1955 as well as supplementary titles for the period 1944-1953. A particularly valuable section of

this *Arbók* is a full bibliography of books by Halldor Laxness in Icelandic and in translation.

Ester Pastorello. *L'epistolario manuziano; inventario cronologico-analitico, 1483-1597*. Florence, Leo S. Olschki, 1957. 348 p. ("Biblioteca di biliografia italiana," XXX). Lire 6,000.

The remarkable mass of letters that has survived from the correspondence of Aldus Manutius (1449-1515), Paulus Manutius (1512-1574), and Aldus the Younger (1547-1597) is one of the most significant of all sources for our knowledge of early Italian printing and cultural life in this period. Ester Pastorello has brought together in an integrated work the chronological inventory of Manuzian correspondence which she had already published serially and in somewhat less adequate form in *La Bibliofilia*, vols. XXX and XXXIII; and she has made an exhaustive survey of both published and unpublished sources. At the beginning of the compilation is a list of sources, ranging from Budapest to Washington. Each source is assigned a symbol, which is used for reference in the chronological list. The chronological list of 2,401 letters is in three columns, viz., date or approximate date of letter, writer and recipient, and references to source. Lists of correspondents and incipits support the chronological list. The last part of the book, an analysis of contents arranged by personal names and subjects, contains short notes on each subject discussed in individual letters, with reference to date and number of the letter in the chronological list. The tedious job undertaken by Miss Pastorello has been executed with meticulous care, and she deserves the gratitude of all students of historical bibliography and of the Italian Renaissance.

Hanns Martin Elster, ed. *Georg Alexander Mathéy: Buchkunst, Graphik, Malerei*. Wiesbaden, Otto Harrosoffowitz, 1957. 90p. DM17.80.

Few artists of modern times have had such a profound influence on modern European

book design and book production as Mathéy. Here we have a picture of the whole artist in ten essays and two poems by friends and critics and one singularly important essay by Mathéy himself, "Architektur des Buches." Richly illustrated in black and white and in color, we have a representative selection of Mathéy's best work. There is a skillful selection by the editor to show how there is a basic inner relationship between Mathéy's paintings, sketches, book illustration, typography, book design, and design of bindings. The essay by Joachim Kirchner on Mathéy as a typographer and illustrator tells us much about the basic traditions of contemporary German book design. Elster's account of Mathéy's work for the old Horen-Verlag is not only a valuable contribution to publishing history but also a significant note on Mathéy's mature work in the twenties.

Werner Kreutzmann. *Die Praxis des Korrekturlesens*. Leipzig, VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1957. 206 p. DM10.70.

The cabalistic symbols of the proofreader are a mystery to nearly everyone who doesn't actually get his fingers dirty with printer's ink, and this group includes most writers. In addition to the explanation of the proofreader's symbols (with variants in English and Russian), there is a résumé of what the proofreader must know about book production. Kreutzmann describes the various types in use by mechanical type-setting machines and the standards of measurement, formats, and the relationship of the proofreader to the binder. Finally there is a section on the qualifications of the proofreader. A glossary of technical terms concludes the book. Kreutzmann has organized his material according to certain basic principles that would be valid in any country, and his work may serve as a reference book not only in Germany but elsewhere as well. A practical feature of the book is the use of red for the proofreader's symbols.

By RALPH W. McCOMB

## Closed Circuit Television in A Library Orientation Program

THE Pennsylvania State University Library made use of closed circuit television for the first time in its orientation program in the fall of 1957. It had been deemed virtually impossible to present a satisfactory program of lecture tours to three or four thousand students in the two days available. For some years, indeed, the library had not been able to secure any time during the crowded orientation week because of the heavy schedule of other events, particularly health examinations required of new students. When some of these examinations were moved to the summer months, however, time became available and the library staff, working with the orientation committee, developed a TV program on an experimental basis.

Eight sessions were scheduled over a two-day period with about 400 students in each session. These students were assigned to one large room and several small classrooms to hear an introductory talk by the librarian. Each room contained at least four TV receivers. The talk was designed to give information on the location of libraries and reading rooms on campus, use of the card catalog and special services, along with a cordial invitation to use the library, and some talk about the importance of book skills. At the end of this twenty-minute session, groups were taken by trained student guides on a tour of the library. Attendance was voluntary, but freshmen seemed to take their schedules seriously and it was estimated that about 2,800 took part.

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PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS VOTING TO RETAIN  
(R), CHANGE (C), OR ELIMINATE (E)  
THIS ACTIVITY

	MEN			WOMEN		
	R	C	E	R	C	E
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV Talk	34	45	20	34	42	23
	34	38	28	25	52	23
Library Visit	53	37	10	72	23	5
	61	29	10	55	35	10

In an effort to evaluate the results, student counselors distributed two questionnaires, one immediately after orientation week, the other two months later. The results showed that approximately 87 per cent of the students reported attendance at both the TV presentation and the library visit. In the first questionnaire 60 per cent of the men and 54 per cent of the women considered the program helpful; in the second questionnaire 52 per cent of the men and 56 per cent of the women approved the program. Why the approval went down among the men and went up among the women is not explained, although it could conceivably represent a superficial evaluation. In a further analysis questioning whether the program should be retained, changed, or eliminated, the following results were obtained.

The obvious conclusions are that the library visit was voted more useful than the talk; 20-28 per cent favored elimination of the TV program while only 5-10 per cent would eliminate the library visit; 38-52 per cent favored a change in the TV presentation; 53-72 per cent favored retaining the library visit but 23-37 per cent thought it should be changed.

*(Continued on page 408)*

## Some Thoughts of a Rare Book Librarian

THE UNITED STATES of America has been for me a land of pleasant surprises. If I had been told in Dublin a year ago that I would at the same time in 1958 be addressing members of the American Library Association in San Francisco,<sup>1</sup> I would simply not have believed it. To be invited to the librarianship of the Huntington was the first pleasant surprise, and that was closely followed by a second: *your* invitation to address this meeting. I have been honored by both invitations, and I feel that this is the time to thank you most warmly for the fact that I am here as your guest. I am particularly glad, too, to have this opportunity, at the very beginning of my life in this country, of meeting so many of you whose work is with the manuscripts, rare books, and special collections in the great libraries of the United States. To know that I am one of you will go a long way towards making me feel at home in a strange, yet beautiful and friendly land, and I look forward to the privilege of membership in your association in general and to this newly-formed section of it in particular.

In the short time I have been here—some six weeks—I have been endeavoring to get acquainted with the thinking and planning which have gone towards the creation of this section within ACRL. I have read of the establishment in 1954 of a Committee on Rare Books,

Manuscripts, and Special Collections (and I quote): "to promote wider understanding of the value of rare books to scholarly research and to cultural growth; to encourage a more enlightened approach to the care, use, and recognition of rare books in all libraries, and to provide a meeting place for the discussion of problems common to the rare book librarian," and I must say it was heart-warming to see the light of day breaking through the rarified atmosphere which has so often surrounded such collections. I have read with great interest the Symposium on Rare Book Libraries and Collections in *Library Trends* of April, 1957, and it was good to hear Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth, your very distinguished doyen of rare book librarianship saying: "The rare book library exists to inform, enlighten, and delight its readers through collecting books, preserving them, and making them available for use." And he was ably followed by Mr. T. R. Adams, with many of whose sentiments I am wholly in agreement.

When you kindly invited me to address this meeting, the suggestion was made that I might in my talk "contrast the problems involved in operating a great British research library with those of an American research library," but fortunately this topic was not insisted on and I was generously given my own choice of subject. I was very glad of the latter alternative because in the short time I have been here I could hardly do justice to the former. I hope you will forgive me for not announcing a definite topic as the subject of this paper, and that you will accept "Some

<sup>1</sup> Paper presented before the ACRL Rare Books Section on July 15 at San Francisco.

Mr. Dougan is Librarian, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

"Thoughts of a Rare Book Librarian" as a heading for what I have gathered together for this occasion. This will involve a certain amount of personal reminiscence, I am afraid, but in so far as it is pertinent to the librarianship of rare books, manuscripts, and special collections I trust I may receive your indulgence.

When I use the term "rare book" I do so for the sake of simplification, and intend by it the inclusion of manuscripts and special collections. Though unfamiliar to me, this connotation is, I understand, familiar to you; in the great libraries of the British Isles such as the British Museum, the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales, and in several of the university libraries, manuscripts are departmentalized. Under the chief librarian there is a keeper of manuscripts, who has the care of everything written by hand, whether in book form or as documents or archives; as his opposite number there is a keeper of printed books who, if he is not himself a specialist in the old and the rare, has members of his staff whose business it is to care for such. In the Huntington we have a keeper or curator of manuscripts, but the printed books are divided into two categories: rare and reference, and each department has its curator.

To those of us here, and I hope to the vast majority of the members of our profession, it is obvious that the curatorship of rare books calls for particular qualifications, some of which may be acquired through training and experience, but we must all have basically that attitude towards a book which I do not think I can describe better than an enquiring mind. I suppose that most librarians are in the profession because they have a care for books, but to have an enquiring mind about the books we handle is more than caring; it should amount to an unashamed affection for

them. Since 1935, times, I hope, have changed, but it was alarming to hear a college librarian in the east of the U.S.A. lamenting the necessity for "promotional activities" in his library in the following words: "If he is not already one, he [the librarian] will be forced to become a professional book-lover. Book-loving is no doubt a noble passion, praiseworthy in businessmen and other amateurs, but out of place in the temperament of the librarian." (I owe the quotation to the late Dr. Randolph G. Adams's provocative "Librarians As Enemies of Books," published in *The Library Quarterly*, VII (1937). Times, indeed, must have changed; a new and refreshing attitude to the book has been born and nurtured, and a gathering such as this, impossible then, has become a live reality today.

For you are rare book librarians, are you not? Because you care for more than the mere mechanics of librarianship and the compilation of statistics; you care for books themselves, books which enshrine the thoughts of master minds, books which have been in the vanguard of the march of civilization, and books which are the very warp and woof of history itself. But there is more to it even than that: you handle the first editions of these books—and what a story each could tell! You handle copies of books which have been in the libraries of great men. And you handle the very sheets of paper and vellum leaves on which men and women have first committed their thoughts to writing.

The basic duty, and indeed privilege, of a librarian is to place a book in the hands of the person who needs to read it—not literally, of course, but the mechanics of our profession should all lead to that end. We and the book fulfill our respective functions. The great bulk of the work done in our libraries is just that. The accessioning, catalog-

ing and classification of our numerous day-to-day acquisitions for the use of our many readers is administrative and routine work which calls for the accurate use of our professional abilities. Catalogers have no time to look beyond title pages and perhaps prefaces, and the careful examination of the books themselves and of the very copies they handle is not required of them. The work of making books accessible must go on. We rare book librarians, however, have additional responsibilities and in their fulfillment we justify our appointments not only to the libraries which we serve, but also to the world of scholarship in general.

We handle a rare book, and instinctively we turn to the title page, but we have only just begun. To us it is not just another copy of, say, the first edition of *Alice in Wonderland*. What has this copy got to tell us? Is the binding original, or has the book been rebound? Is this copy complete? For it must be carefully collated and compared with the bibliography. Can you lay your hands on a standard bibliographical description? In other words, have you your reference books to hand? From what library did this copy come? Is there any ownership inscription anywhere? Is it, by any chance, a presentation copy from the author, and if so, can you by research establish the relationship between the donor and the recipient? These are all questions you automatically ask on these occasions, are they not? And they spring from the enquiring mind which should be fundamental in our handling of the books which come into our collections.

Sometimes the research started in an attempt to answer these questions is exciting as well as rewarding. The study of an old binding and its end-papers and any early ownership and marginal annotations often lead to the personal history of the book itself, and this in-

formation can be of considerable importance to the student of history, sociology, and even of science, but also we may find notes of value to the student employed on bibliographical research. One well-known example comes to mind: the date of printing of the *Gutenberg Bible* is not known, but we do know that it could not have been printed after 1456. Why? Because it was noticed one day that the copy of this book in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris bore an inscription by its rubricator giving not only his name, but also the date when he finished his work: August, 1456.

For the first hundred years or so of their history printed books were not marketed as bound volumes; they were sold by the quire, and the cost of the book depended on the number of quires and the size of them. The purchaser saw to the binding. Here, then, in the first stage of a book's history something about its first owner may be learned from its binding; was he a collector, or was the book for use in a monastic, cathedral, or university library? And the end-papers, which are often scraps of vellum manuscripts or printer's waste in the binder's workshop, can sometimes add corroborative evidence. How often on these end-papers one finds the words: "*sum liber . . .*" followed by a name. It is the book itself speaking. Let us listen to the true story of a book which, from manuscript data on the title page and a study of the binding, I was able to piece together some years ago.<sup>2</sup>

This book which came into my hands to catalog and describe is a small folio volume containing the Gospels and Epistles in Low German. It was printed in Lübeck in 1506 and it is illustrated with some fifty woodcuts; a fine example of an early sixteenth-century German woodcut book, and undoubtedly of con-

<sup>2</sup> This story was first told in *The Library Review*, no. 84, Glasgow, 1947.

siderable rarity. The first thing I noticed was that the binding of plain brown calf was not contemporary but belonged to the eighteenth century. In the compartments of the back, formed by raised bands, I noticed alternating impressions in gold of the Royal Crown and Tudor Rose, and right at the foot, in small letters: "G.III." A little unusual, perhaps, but no doubt capable of a simple explanation. Let us have a look at the title page. The first thing to strike one here is the British Museum duplicate stamp and the date, 1787; this means that the book had been in the B.M. in the eighteenth century, and when it was discovered to be a duplicate it was sold. How did it get to the British Museum? The Royal Crown and "G.III" provide the clue, for the old Royal Library was presented to the B.M. in 1757, and one of the Museum's binders at a little later date no doubt put the letters "G.III" (George III) on the back to indicate at a brief glance the royal origin of the volume. But what about the Tudor Rose?

Let us look at that title page again; there is something else there as well as that ugly old B.M. stamp. (Incidentally, why have so-called librarians in the past so often disfigured beautiful old books and manuscripts with hideous stamps, laid on with the strength and lack of precision of post office clerks, to the ruination of a delightful title page or frontispiece illustration? They certainly showed that they had no affection for the precious books of which they were nominally the curators.) Yes, what is that on the title page? A scribble, and in English too. And to judge from the color of the ink and the handwriting, contemporary with the date of printing. What does it say? Listen: "Henry is my best friend." Henry . . . Tudor Rose . . . Henry . . . 1506 . . . Why, that must be Henry VIII! Let us compare other auto-

graphs of his. Yes, there does not seem much doubt. Is there an extant catalog of Henry VIII's library, and would we find this book in it?

In the Public Record Office in London there is a catalog of Henry VIII's library at his Palace of Westminster in the *Augmentation Office Records*, vol. 160, and sure enough, on fol. 110 recto, line 10, we read *Epistole et Evangelia in lingua Germanica*. Moreover, all the books from this library bore a number entered on the right hand top corner of the title—other examples can be seen among the Royal Library books at the British Museum; this book has "no. 317." After the days of Henry VIII the book remained with the other books in the Royal Library and descended through successive generations of royal owners to George II. About this time it was rebound in plain calf, and decorated with the Royal Crown on the back and the Tudor Rose to show that it came from the library of the Tudor kings. Let us look at the "G.III" again; it is not very distinct . . . has it been superimposed on something else? Yes, we can distinctly trace: "H.VIII." So, when it was rebound in plain calf the binder letter "H.VIII" to preserve the record that this book was originally in a binding made for Henry VIII. This gold "H.VIII" has been tampered with by a later binder at the British Museum who tried to alter it into "G.III" to make it conform with other books in the Royal Library, but he was not very successful as the original "H.VIII" can be seen quite easily beneath.

Yes, old books can tell us a lot if we listen; more than any other objects of antiquarian interest. Here we have on its own showing the story of this one from 1506 or thereabouts to 1787. It might be possible to find out what happened to it next, but not from anything it can tell us itself. In the latter part

of last century the book belonged to William Morris and then to C. Fairfax Murray, a great collector of early illustrated books; both their bookplates are mounted inside the front cover. Nowhere does it appear to have been recorded, however, that this was Henry VIII's copy with his autograph; it is indeed very doubtful if it would have been sold by the British Museum in 1787 had this been realized, and it looks as if this is one more example of the careless discarding of duplicates by a librarian unequipped with an enquiring mind! The book has now found its fitting home once more in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

In the history of book collecting there have been many such examples of discoveries made through the careful examination of copies in hand. Sometimes, however, it is the text itself and the paper it is printed on that call for our attention and, to come down to much later times, who among the older librarians here could not have been thrilled by the enquiring minds of John Carter and Graham Pollard, who in 1934 unveiled the forgeries of T. J. Wise in their *Enquiry (note the word) into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets*, which is one of the best detective stories I know?

The approach of the enquiring mind, which seeks to get on intimate terms with the books we handle, leads naturally, as I said earlier, to affection and therefore care for their physical well-being. We learn to handle them carefully, treat them properly, and to see that others do so too. In my experience, the majority of advanced scholars who need access to our original manuscript and printed sources are sufficiently indebted to books and papers to respect their fragility and to avoid harm to them, but unhappily there are exceptions. They can often be detected at the

outset by the nature of their enquiry, and such was the case at the Huntington Library a few weeks ago. We received a request from a visiting reader to see all our Books of Hours, because he was interested in the iconography of a particular, rather out-of-the-way saint. His intention was to leaf through them all in his search for this saint, involving himself as well as the library staff in considerable labor, to say nothing of possible damage to the delicate miniatures which are characteristic of these books. If he had really known what he was doing, he would have asked to see only those manuscripts which were for use in that particular area of Europe where that saint was venerated. And so, of course, for the sake of preserving our whole collection from unnecessary wear and tear, he was limited to that selection.

This anecdote has firmly directed my thoughts to the care of manuscripts, and I feel that this may be the appropriate moment to accept a suggestion that I might say a few words about the handling of the famous Irish manuscripts in Trinity College, Dublin, with which I am naturally familiar as I prepared an exhibition and catalog of them some five years ago. The most renowned, though not the oldest, is of course the Book of Kells, and as I was intimately concerned with its rebinding and subsequent display you may like to hear about that. This is the most elaborately ornamented and decorated manuscript in the world, and although its text is quite simply that of the Four Gospels in Latin, it is surprising what a lot of misconceptions and mystery surround it. Maybe its extraordinarily rich and exuberant decoration bemuses the spirit—as it has bemused mine more than once—or maybe it is that “something Irish” about it! In fact, though, it is believed that the scribes and artists pur-

posely went out of their way to surround parts of the sacred word with these extraordinary patterns and designs in order to create mysteries which only the initiated could solve. From the high-spirited American, who hailed me outside the library with the words: "Say, where's Kelly's book?" to the demure middle-aged English gentleman, who, after gazing reverently upon it for a while and failing to make anything out of the text, asked if there was a good English translation, the Book of Kells provides the Mecca for all visitors to Dublin in general and to Trinity College in particular.

In 1952 the book was displayed on a fairly steep inclined plane in its showcase and the sewing of the leaves in the old binding, which had done duty for little more than fifty years, was giving way, the process being accelerated by the gravitational pull of the heavy vellum leaves. The loosening binding was, of course, having a bad effect on the leaves themselves, which rubbed together whenever the book was opened and shut. And so, in your care of manuscripts, especially illuminated ones, may I suggest that you exhibit them preferably on a flat, or only slightly sloping surface. If you must exhibit them practically vertical they must be adequately supported, with the leaves of each part of the opened book tightly wrapped and supported as well, so that the force of gravity does not cause them to pull at the binding.

The search for a bookbinder with sufficient experience in the handling of vellum (which presents quite different problems from paper) led eventually to Mr. Roger Powell, who was at one time associated with the late Douglas Cockrell, the man who bound the Codex Sinaiticus for the British Museum. Since it was deemed inadvisable to allow the Book to leave Trinity College, a work-

shop was equipped in the library itself; this also had the advantage that problems which arose in the course of the work could be dealt with promptly. When the book was pulled it was found that a considerable number of originally paired leaves had become dissociated from their partners—presumably some time ago, because the barbarous practice of oversewing had been resorted to in earlier rebindings—and the first great problem raised its head. The pairing up of the single leaves by means of linen guards, which had to be sewn on because there is no known adhesive to stick anything to vellum permanently, would lead to considerable swelling at the back of the book when the leaves were gathered into sections for sewing, and the result would be a wedge-shaped volume, very thick at the back and tapering to the fore-edge; an object not only unsatisfactory as a binding, for it could never be made rigid enough to prevent the leaves' rubbing together when handled, but it would be unsightly and ungainly into the bargain. In the end it was decided to compensate for the thick back by inserting sections of blank vellum on single guards, thereby increasing the thickness of the book at the fore-edge without adding more than a fraction to the thickness of the back. If this were done between the sections or gatherings of the book, there would be the minimum interference with the text, but of course a very thick volume of more than seven inches in depth would be the result. And so the proposal was adopted that each Gospel be bound separately, but uniformly with the others, and that the whole Book of Kells in its four volumes be provided with a comprehensive case.

But before the sewing-on of the guards could begin, the bookbinder announced that it was necessary, first of all to flatten the leaves. Vellum, as you know, is

susceptible to climatic conditions and we knew that certain leaves were creased or otherwise out of shape, but immediately we heard they were to be flattened we were naturally alarmed because we could only think of pressure from above and below and possible irreparable damage to the decorated pages. Flattening was effected by dampening each leaf (or pair of leaves, where the pair still existed) between blotting paper, and exerting gentle tension from edge to edge while it dried. The result in every case was most satisfactory; the leaves were not only flattened but freshened.

Finally the four volumes were ready for casing. Simple binding cases of oak boards with pigskin backs were made, each reinforced with additional pigskin bands at the top and bottom of the back. The finished volumes resemble very closely many of the simple fifteenth-century "half-bindings" that have survived to this day, and so, it is hoped these too will last five hundred years. Clasps were not fitted to the boards at the fore-edges, as these when fastened exert only diminishing pressure from the edge to the back. Instead, each volume is enclosed in a carrying case fitted with a lid and spring which, when secured, exerts a uniform pressure over the whole volume when it lies closed.

I hope I have not wearied you with these descriptive details, but I do believe they contain many points of interest to all of us whose business it is to care for the physical well-being of our books and manuscripts. We were so satisfied with Mr. Powell's expert work on the Book of Kells, that he was subsequently entrusted with the rebinding of the eighth-century Book of Durrow (estimated to be about a hundred years older than the Book of Kells, and the first fully decorated Irish manuscript of the Gospels), the Book of Dimma (also eighth-century) and the Book of Armagh, which dates

from about 807. While the Book of Durrow was unbound, it was photographed for the facsimile edition to be published by the same firm which issued the Book of Kells facsimile in 1950. And since the photographer's task was eased in this way I think the results will be more satisfactory. And I should mention, since it is a point which will occur to you as rare book librarians, that once the facsimile is published Trinity College does not allow rephotographing of the original for any purpose, nor the handling of manuscripts by visiting scholars unless they can prove their absolute need to see the original to clear up some palaeographical point.

I can tell you that it was an absorbing and exciting experience to go through the newly-bound book to select the 304 openings which are needed in order to display a different one for every day in the year that the library is open. (We were always reputed to "turn a page every day," but, in fact, it is only since the book has been rebound that this practice has been maintained.) It was really a matter of making up my mind what to leave out; some pages show more signs of wear, or are much less decorative than others. In the end, however, the thirty-six openings to be omitted were decided upon. My experience was this, and it is one that has not, to my knowledge, been noted before: each Gospel begins quietly with comparatively little illumination—except, of course, for the gorgeous opening page, for it is the ordinary text pages I am talking about—but as the Gospel story unfolds itself, so the decoration increases in quantity, and as we reach the events of Holy Week and the Passion, the colorful initial letters occur every few lines and become more elaborate and exuberant in design, as if the artists were carried along by an urge to glorify in their own way the story of

*(Continued on page 430)*

By FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT

## Critique on Developments in the Mechanization of Information Systems

THE DEVELOPMENT of microreproduction, computing machines, and similar devices has stimulated the imagination of scientists, management experts, and librarians concerned with problems of handling research information. It is evident from previous reports that we have moved from imaginative visions to practical uses for machines in the handling of communication problems. In each development we assume that the mechanical device has directly contributed to the efficiency of the work performed. However, many of us watching these pilot programs do not have sufficient data from the individual experiments to determine what applications they might have for our work. When the cumulative effect of small staffs and increased workloads directs us toward automation, we are blocked by a lack of specificity, clarity, and practical data of progress by those using machines.

Again, when we attempt to form an integrated picture of the total progress in the use of automation in information handling, we are baffled not only by the rapid development of new experimental techniques and the highly specialized application of many of the experiments, but most formidably by esoteric jargon. The air for many of us was cleared by Bar-Hillel's article, "A Logician's Reaction to Recent Theorizing on Information Search Systems," particularly his statement:

The inclination to seek a remedy for the present unsatisfactory situation of infor-

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mation searching by "going to the fundamentals" seems to have been reinforced by the use of certain fashionable phrases and slogans that sound appealing enough as long as their inherent vagueness and lack of clarity is not exposed. I am referring to such catch words as "semantic" and "structure," to such statements as "information retrieval systems should not concern themselves with words but with concepts," and to the invocation of Boolean Algebra and Symbolic Logic.<sup>1</sup>

I present my plea, or critique, as one of the potential users of these devices, who seeks guidance through the morass of vagueness to a ground of understanding.<sup>2</sup>

President Clyde Williams of Battelle Memorial Institute, at an ACS Symposium in 1954, gave the practical basis for our interest in his statement:

But the chief reason for management's interest is the mounting cost and the complexity of literature studies. The volume of technical literature in our libraries is becoming so great that the mere process of finding what is needed at a given time often is exceedingly costly. It has been estimated, in fact, that in some instances as much as one-third of the cost of a research investigation may be absorbed in literature searching. This is probably the extreme, but to the cost of literature searching must be added the cost of maintaining a library and finally the cost of assimilating the literature retrieved. As the cost of searching, plus the cost of maintenance, plus the cost of assimilation, approaches the cost of repeating the work,

<sup>1</sup> Yehoshua Bar-Hillel, "A Logician's Reaction to Recent Theorizing on Information Research Systems," *American Documentation*, VIII (1957), 104.

<sup>2</sup> Paper presented at a "Symposium on Mechanized Data Handling" before the Division of Chemical Literature, American Chemical Society, New York, September 10, 1957.

the value of a technical library declines. Unless there is a net gain in the "technical energy" required to retrieve and assimilate accumulated information over what might be used in repeating the work, the library has not fulfilled its function.<sup>3</sup>

The implied challenge applies both to the developers and ultimate users of new techniques which will reduce the time and cost of these searches. Many of us who cannot afford experimentation are anxious to consider the adoption of these new devices, but we need more information than is now available. The planners and developers, as well as those who are experimenting with methods and machinery for handling information, should provide extensive factual data on both the economic and sociological aspects of use.

To make an economic evaluation of the new device we need to know:

1. Conversion costs from the conventional to the new system.
2. Whether the new system fully replaces the old method or provides partial supplementary assistance.
3. The effect on staff size.
4. The effect on the type of staff needed and how the old staff will be utilized.
5. Complete and objective cost figures.
6. Physical characteristics of equipment—weight, size, special wiring, etc.
7. Comparative time needed to provide comparable service under the old and new systems.
8. Present status of the machine—experimental or commercially available.
9. Adaptability and limitations of the equipment.

Having established the efficiency rating of a machine, we should be equally interested in the reactions of those whom it serves. Concern with the personal reaction of the ultimate consumer—the research worker or scientist—is not theoretical. Studies in research methods have shown that scientific research follows no set pattern and is a highly individualized

<sup>3</sup> Clyde Williams, *The Problem of Literature Organization—from the Viewpoint of Management*. (Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Memorial Institute, 1954.)

procedure. The importance of this as related to machines was pointed out by Dr. J. E. Burchard:

The benign chance must not be dismissed as a wrong way. Conceivably, the human being what he is, it may be the best way. It is not to be hoped that the mechanical proposals . . . are ever to replace this last way of finding what one ought to read.

Indeed so much reliance is placed upon the benign hazard by many first-rate scientists that it is not at all uncommon to find men of the first class who do not believe that more organized and more rapid methods of search are even necessary or desirable. Nor is it enough to say that these men are reactionary or smug.

Indeed my personal impression is that a very substantial number of the best of the working scientists are not convinced that the situation is in any way one of crisis. Most scientists, when pressed, will admit that more is published which *might* interest them than they ever see. But it does not follow, they argue, that drastic measures need be taken. In fact, the greatest pressure for improved techniques has been exerted by a relatively few scientists and engineers, including especially the distinguished American, Vannevar Bush, and by a large number of librarians.<sup>4</sup>

Dr. Bush is unquestionably the originator and stimulator of much of the work in this area. However, even his proposals are essentially conservative when compared to those of some of the machine enthusiasts. Two of Dr. Bush's statements indicate his limitations on the use of machines in this field:

There is no reason why Man should not relegate to the machine all those parts of his processes of cerebration which are repetitive in nature, or subject to exact formulation.<sup>5</sup>

For mature thought there is no mechanical substitute. But creative thought and essentially repetitive thought are very dif-

<sup>4</sup> J. E. Burchard, "The Waterloo of Science," *Revue de la Documentation*, XVI (1949), 96.

<sup>5</sup> Vannevar Bush, *Today's Research and Tomorrow's World*. (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Research Institute, 1954), p. 12.

ferent things. For the latter there are, and may be, powerful mechanical aids.<sup>6</sup>

Since creative research has never followed a precise methodology and has depended upon cross fertilization and chance association of ideas, one may well question the extent to which research workers should be encouraged to depend upon automation in research endeavor.

Caution is further advised in reporting on new projects and machines. Reports on automation are confusing not only because of their jargon but often because of a lack of critical analysis. Some verbal reports have inadvertently been misleading. A good example is the mechanical translation field where there appears to be a general idea that a machine will shortly be available which will accept articles written in foreign languages and automatically provide them to us in usable English. Careful study of reports shows, however, that many provisos pertaining to this statement are minimized or at least not properly stressed. Actually, present translation machines are only useful when the following conditions are met: (1) The article must be written in a limited vocabulary. (2) The article must be pre-edited for insertion in the machine and it must later be post-edited after the machine has completed its work. There are still many unsolved problems in sentence structure and word content that have not been satisfactorily solved for machine application. I doubt that there is any immediate prospect that machines will solve this problem for us.

Relatively few of us will be able to justify elaborate equipment until we are better informed about the costs of conventional library search and the actual savings which they provide in the total research project. A factory manager can easily justify new equipment that will cut down the cost of a \$150,000 steel

<sup>6</sup>V. Bush, *Endless Horizons*, (Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1946), p. 24.

forging. If we are to justify automation in information and library work, it will be necessary for us to accumulate objective data indicating the economic importance of using recorded information in current research studies.

For most of the libraries, documentation centers, and information centers in this country, our immediate needs are for minor improvements that will enable us to carry on our current work in a more effective manner. The Western Reserve Center for Documentation and Communication Research has summarized the general needs as follows:

We have not suggested doing away with the older bibliographical services and techniques. Most of them will continue to serve adequately in limited spheres for a long time to come. The new systems may in a few instances replace older services, but in many more instances they will supplement or implement more familiar types of services.<sup>7</sup>

This is a reassuring statement for many of us who have not been certain about the perspective of the documentation centers. We have seen instances where emphasis on devices and methods has obscured our objectives. All of us working in this field can subscribe to Dr. Bush's statement:

Civilization proceeds because Man can store, transmit, and consult the record because the accomplishments of one generation are available to the next, because every man can share the experience of his fellows.<sup>8</sup>

Whether we are using manual or machine methods, each of us is concerned with making it possible to "share the experience of his fellows." Our objective is clear, and it is hoped that we can be satisfied with gradual and steady progress in a civilization that daily becomes more complex.

<sup>7</sup>Yehoshua Bar-Hillel, "Center for Documentation and Communication Research. Comments on 'A Logician's Reactions,'" *American Documentation*, VIII (1957), 122.

<sup>8</sup>Vannevar Bush, *Today's Research and Tomorrow's World*, p. 13.

By WILLIAM G. LAND

## College Libraries Versus the Rising Tide

**W**E HEAR that college and university libraries are going to be swamped by the demands made on them by the rising tide of collegians. "Buildings which in many cases are already inadequate will become even more crowded and antiquated. . . . By the time the students reach the colleges and universities, it may become a case of getting blood from the proverbial turnip."<sup>1</sup> The implication is that if more money is not forthcoming for more services and more buildings, our libraries will fail in their function of bringing the book and the student together. *O tempora! O mores!*

Assuming the normal inertia of faculty committees, college administrators, and librarians, this conclusion would appear reasonable. If libraries continue to operate on the principle of bringing the book and the student together by providing "the right book, at the right time, to the right person, in the right spirit" of course their services and routines will break down under greatly increased loads. This type of service ideal has been so ingrained in the library profession and paraded in its textbooks that any other philosophy of librarianship would be heresy. Yet some heretical thinking is exactly what is necessary.

First of all, it is necessary to project

<sup>1</sup> Clifton Brock, "The Rising Tide: Some Implications for College and University Libraries," *CRL*, XIX (1958), 12-16.

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college enrollment data for a considerable period, say from 1957-58 to 1972-73, and to estimate the nature and force of the variables which may affect that trend in relation to any one institution or group of institutions. In 1956-57, freshman and other first-time college enrollments began to rise steeply. Barring economic or military disasters, they will continue to climb so that in 1972-73, when the curve of population increase will have begun to flatten out, there will be somewhat more than twice as many young people in college as there are now. This does not mean that every college will have twice as many students. For one thing, there will be more institutions, particularly at the two-year junior or community college or vocational technical institute level. The movement to incorporate these institutions as thirteenth and fourteenth grades in the public school system has already begun in some states.

Furthermore, those colleges which appear to have the lowest student costs will attract more undergraduates than those requiring a high level of parental income or a heavy scholarship subsidy. This means that tax-supported institutions will bear the brunt of the student tide. Like the public schools, they will be forced to employ mass teaching methods and to adopt common denominator standards of intellectual achievement. On the other hand, some private colleges will be able to resist overloading and will thus be able to maintain a high qualitative standard of instruction. The less affluent and marginal institutions of all kinds will still find it difficult to fill their classrooms and dormitories. These

will have to minimize the scope of their curricula and devise other ways of attracting students and balancing institutional budgets. Many variables such as type of college, location, sources of support, student costs, and academic offerings and standards all affect an institution's future outlook. Today, too many institutions are using national projections for local planning without considering thoroughly the possible variable effects of other factors.

It is no heresy to state that successful library activity planning depends on adequate institutional planning. Yet the librarian of a large tax-supported college has said in essence, with reference to his new building, "The dean was busy. . . . We held no faculty conferences in the early stages. . . . The architect read the standard texts, and visited the standard examples." His institution is now saddled with a fine example of library architecture designed for today's pattern of library service even though tomorrow's requirements for mass education may very well be different. As another example, a small church-controlled college located in an increasingly competitive area had accumulated some eighty-thousand volumes over the years. Its fifty-year old library building was truly inadequate. Yet in spite of the penury of its faculty and resources, and without regard to the very high percentage of students majoring in subjects requiring minimum library use, this college raised a substantial sum of money for a new library building to house and expand an outmoded book collection. In both these instances the library will suffer for years to come because of institutional failure in educational planning.

It should not be heresy to suggest that the interwoven problems of book selection, purchase, cataloging, storage, use, retirement, and discard look for their solution to a firm definition of the func-

tion which that particular library is to serve in that particular institution. Library activities are generally conducted upon the assumption that any accepted definition is a valid one. In consequence, problems continue to arise and are settled piecemeal because there is insufficient guiding principle. Since the college library is part of an institution devoted to education, its function cannot be defined without firm policy definition and projective planning for the institution as a whole. In this, administrative leadership and responsibility is foremost, but the solution of institutional problems in the educational sphere rests also upon the faculty. With respect to the library, while the responsibility of the college administration is still paramount, leadership in technical matters rests with the librarian and in educational effectiveness with the faculty. Twenty years ago, while still at Lawrence College, president Wriston wrote: "A student does not learn by being told how to use the library, but by using it. Moreover the responsibility for the use of books should not be centered in the librarian, but in the faculty."<sup>2</sup> This may be heresy to the library profession, which has gone so far as to say that "competence in the use of the library is one of the liberal arts,"<sup>3</sup>—a somewhat erratic convolution of that traditional concept. This diversity of attitude indicates that the relationship of the college administration, the faculty and the library technician—however cooperative in meeting immediate problems—needs more of that cohesive quality which arises from common philosophy and educational goal.

Traditionally the library connotes a storehouse of books and a place to study. In seeking library funds a university says,

<sup>2</sup> Henry M. Wriston, *The Nature of a Liberal College*. (Appleton, Wis., Lawrence College Press, 1937), 65.

<sup>3</sup> Patricia B. Knapp, "A Suggested Program of College Instruction in the Use of the Library," *Library Quarterly*, XXVI (1956), 230.

"A new building, imaginatively designed, is a pressing need." Is it too much to ask first for a new imagination on the part of the administration, the faculty, and the librarian before the design becomes pressing? Library plans are being considered in many institutions, each with its own planning and policy decisions to be formulated before spending thousands or millions on cement and steel. In some instances no new building would really be needed, if library activity could pervade dormitories and student unions as well as classroom and laboratory buildings. Without imagination, administrators and trustees blithely assume that library operation is a static concept, and that "the function of the library, and especially of the academic library, is to bring the book and the student together."<sup>4</sup> Merely refining or enlarging the present type of library operation will result eventually in faculty and student demands engulfing the library's machinery. It does not take many more students or many years to make a building crowded or antiquated. It does, however, take considerable effort and time to make careful projections of facts and variables for consideration in educational planning, but the result is a creative institutional imagination.

It should not be difficult, for instance, to imagine extending the library's present activities as a supplier of already recorded data—whether in book, journal, film, disc, or machine-coded form—to embrace activities as compiler, manufacturer and distributor where such needs exist. Immediate photo-reproduction of research materials by libraries is becoming a normal expectation. Collections of source materials or selected readings, such as are used experimentally in teaching prior to trade publication, require bibliographical, editorial, reproduction and distribution services which the aca-

demic library is in a position to correlate. The filmed or televised lecture, together with a mass of visual-aid material available from industrial and other sources, can be provided for mass teaching purposes through a library-centered visual aids bureau. Highly successful filmed materials, such as Professor George Boas's lecture, "What Is a Picture?", have been produced under university auspices. Another area requiring centralized technical services is that of the correlation and interpretation of machine-coded information, particularly adaptable to the finite data of the natural sciences, but highly important also to all fields using statistical materials. It may be that publication, visual-aid, statistical, or documentary facilities can be furnished by other divisions of the college or university, but since they involve information seeking, cataloging, or other documentation, and producing materials for research or teaching purposes, the possible usefulness of the library organization within an institution is not to be disregarded. Part of creative institutional planning is to examine these and other possibilities in relation to future research and teaching activities in the light of projected demand, supply, personnel, and financial support.

Possibilities such as these may in practice be envisioned only by already large or still growing institutions with sizeable budgets. Yet small colleges as well as universities can experiment in using the library to extend their educational effectiveness. One method is to bring teaching to the focal point of learning. The majority of American undergraduates find that their need for knowledge becomes pressing at the time when they actually set to work to use library materials on the problems which have been assigned in the classroom. This is the point at which there is the maximum opportunity for stimulating the student's la-

<sup>4</sup> Brock, *op. cit.*

tent abilities and interests, so that he may work efficiently with the materials at hand and perhaps gradually acquire a concern for the quality and value of his intellectual effort. Using the library may be thought of as having the same relation to studies in the humanities and the social sciences as using the laboratory has to teaching in the physical and biological sciences, even though the work of those laboratories is in turn supplemented by the data recorded in journals and monographs. Thus the teaching function of the college library can be a highly important one.

Since it implements the educational philosophy of the institution itself, such a teaching function of the library is basically the responsibility of the faculty. This implies an organizational division of the library into the two operations of technical processes and of teaching, coordinated by an administrator responsible for financial, educational, and policy liaison with the college administration and the departments of the faculty. It also implies that the less the reference service of the college library represents bibliographical searching or direction of students in library techniques and the more it becomes a guidance of the student's intellectual effort, the type of staff required becomes less that of the library-science graduate and more that of the scholar interested in the problems of teaching. Through this teaching function of the college library there is a real opportunity to develop in-service training of seniors or graduate students or young instructors. This is a significant opportunity to nurture a new generation of teachers who will have had experience and insight into the problems of higher education as well as competence in their subject specialties.

In small and large college libraries there is also a pressing need for imaginative experiment in reducing the costs of

technical processes. In book selection and purchase, each decision and action involved in the process becomes expensive when multiplied by the number of such actions during the year. Since institutions of similar type and educational philosophy tend to have similar curricula, they ought to be able to combine their selection and ordering operations. This proposal, undoubtedly heretical to both faculty and librarians, is particularly applicable to junior and community colleges which have a relatively consistent level of educational purpose and somewhat limited library funds. It should be possible for such institutions to operate libraries on the package principle of unit standardization. Furthermore, in order to remain within their physical bounds, such libraries could adopt a consistent policy of retiring or discarding library materials. Such college libraries can be operated on the supermarket principle, keeping their stock at a maximum economical level, fresh, and attractive to their customers on primarily a self-service basis. Innovation has been successful in the grocery business: it ought to be tried in college libraries.

No less heretical notions can be developed with respect to cataloging, and it is high time that this expensive technical operation be considered, in college and university libraries, in relation to the teaching function of the library itself. The expansion of reference service into a teaching service, with intellectual and subject competency rather than competency in the use of the library as a goal, implies that there might be much less dependence on the subject entries of the card catalog, which is at best an imperfect and highly variable bibliographic tool. To the extent that the card catalog becomes used as merely a finding list, subject cataloging can be reduced to a finding list of bibliographies. The implications of this suggestion for the li-

brary budget and for instructional methods in both the library and the classroom deserve careful consideration, particularly in relation to institutional planning.

The heresy of minimal cataloging leads to another, since the fewer records there are to maintain and alter the more chance there is for book collections to become flexible. Minimum inventory and record costs mean that titles can be added and discarded more readily, and the book stock of the college library can be kept abreast of instructional needs without enlarging its storage area. The next step, which professional librarians will surely regard with horror, is to place library collections which are primarily for undergraduate use outside the library's control, letting the student body be completely responsible for inventory and maintenance. Such dormitory or student union collections, or special subject libraries, need not be a drain on the library budget if they are maintained—and lost volumes replaced—from student fee funds. It may be heresy to the administrator who wants every item accounted for at all times, but it is possible that unsupervised library collections, particularly of cheap editions, may be one method of providing a quantity of reading materials, both cultural and instructional, for the rising tide of undergraduates.

It is a commonplace in educational administration that normal practice represents the ideas of two generations ago and that committee decisions are usually a generation removed from the head of the educational procession. Under such circumstances the full tide of college students will have already swamped both library and institution before anything is done to cope with the essentials of the problem and its technical, financial, and educational implications. Solutions arrived at under pressure are likely to be piecemeal, and are likely to engender additional problems. Furthermore, solu-

tions which may be satisfactory in one institution may not at all meet the requirements in another situation. Nor is a solution recommended by a "foremost authority" necessarily valid, because he is a "big wheel." It seems to be a characteristic of educators to play follow-the-leader, to await the results of a conference, or to let someone else try it first. What is needed is not only creative institutional imagination, but also action based upon projective educational planning.

It is unfashionable today to question the recommendations of nationally organized conferences or committees, particularly in the field of education. It is certainly not surprising that the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School should include a recommendation that "Federal grants-in-aid on a matching basis be made available . . . to assist as many types of nonprofit higher education institutions as possible to construct needed non-income-producing facilities (such as classroom, laboratory, library, and administrative buildings)."<sup>8</sup> Yet the history of educational administrators' efforts to obtain Federal money for education at all levels clearly shows that it has become a habit for the American people to look for national aid in solving their common problems. It is, however, very possible that the overhead costs of obtaining Federal aid, together with the additional cost of complying with Federal standards and supervision of plans or construction, increase total costs and delay completion. There are situations in which dependence upon state or Federal cooperative projects, or using governmental funds of any kind, are detrimental to the institution. The college or university library that waits for Federal handouts as a way of solving its problems will merely half-solve them,

<sup>8</sup> President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, *Second Report to the President* (Summary Report, July 1957), 22-23.

for only that which conforms to already accepted patterns will be done. Furthermore, by the time the job gets done the full force of the tidal wave of undergraduates will already have inundated the campus.

It will be objected that any radical experimentation can endanger an institution by the possible withdrawal of regional or professional accreditation. This is merely one of the variables to be considered in educational planning. Assuming that accreditation is of real value to an institution—a view not held by all administrators—its requirements deserve at least diplomatic consideration. It is possible, although not probable, that officials of the little college with an old library of 80,000 volumes could not convince an accrediting group that it would be better to retain only 20,000 volumes chosen so as to benefit its instructional pattern, and to depend on regional resources for the needs of its faculty. In general, accrediting bodies allow for the introduction of experiments which are made on a sound principle, although the initiative in developing new doctrine rests with the institution. Certainly any plan for library resources, facilities, and services which has been formulated as part of an institution's projective planning would more likely be affirmed than otherwise.

Despite impediments to institutional leadership in imaginative educational planning, it is obvious that such leadership is not only essential but that it should be creative. The library is an in-

tegral element in whatever steps are taken to cope with instructional problems resulting from the rising tide of student enrollment. The prime need of college and university libraries in relation to the education of undergraduates is not just "a new building, imaginatively designed," but a new design of library operation created through educational creativity and by institutional imagination which values its contribution to the total effectiveness of instruction. Such planning requires not only firm definition of educational policies but also a unity of outlook and coordinated action by college administrator, faculty, and librarian.

We are at the beginning of a new period of rapid growth in college enrollments resulting from the rising tide of American youth of college age. The present trend in educational theory is to provide education or training to whatever extent is required by the ability and willingness of youth to benefit. Thus there are many types of colleges, ranging from overgrown high schools to institutions devoted to the discovery and dissemination of learning. Within these colleges and universities there is ample variation in the educational function which the library may perform. If institutions have not yet considered the library as a potentially important factor in their planning for future educational effectiveness, and if creative imagination has not yet been brought to bear on the problems involved, it is high time for exerting some leadership. And let there be at least a modicum of heresy!

By EDNA MAE BROWN

## New Periodicals of 1958—Part I

**A** FAIRLY SMALL number of the new periodicals launched in the first six months of 1958 have been received up to this time at the Library of Congress. It is hoped that those titles selected for inclusion in the following list will be useful to students, librarians, and other readers.

**GENERAL.** *The Texas Quarterly* is a new journal published by the University of Texas. If, as the editor, Harry H. Ramson, states in a preface entitled "Great Expectations," one of the tasks of a university is to keep "in regular communication and steady concert with the local community, American society, and the modern world" then Texas has a proper organ in this quarterly. Among the articles in volume one, number one are "Alexander Hamilton and the Ideal of Honor," by T. V. Smith, "Aristotle and the American Indians," by Lewis Hanke, and "Labor and Management," by Hines H. Baker. The first issue is accompanied by a supplement: The Centennial Celebration of Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du Mal*.

**ART.** *Curator*, a professional journal for museum staffs is unique. It is published by the American Museum of Natural History and its contributors are largely from the staff of that museum. Such articles as "The Teaching Functions of Exhibits," "On Being a Curator," and "Toward Well-Being for Museum Visitors," have interest for any reader. *Arts in Society*, a journal of the

arts in adult education, is published by the University Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. The editors comment on their goals as follows: "Our publication attempts to focus discussion and creative action at the junction of art, education, philosophy, and social analysis." Frank Lloyd Wright contributed "Education and Art in Behalf of Life."

**BUSINESS.** *The Automatic Office* is published in Detroit by Automatic Office Consultants. Condensed, concise articles on the installation and function of electronic and mechanical office equipment comprise the contents of this journal. *Business Horizons* published by the Bureau of Business Research, Indiana University, has articles of general interest. Paul Hoffman's "New European Market," J. Emmet Judge's "Decisions Behind the Edsel" and Harry C. Sauvain's "Has Business Borrowed Too Much?" are descriptive of the first number. *Business Review* is published in Sydney, Australia and deals with management, production, accounting, finance, taxation, etc. Included in the first number is an article entitled "An Australian Looks at the U. S. Business Crisis." *Research Management* is a joint venture of the Industrial Research Institute and Interscience Publishers. The aim of this journal is "to promote improved, economical, and effective techniques of organization, administration, and operation of industrial research." Volume one, number one, contains an article entitled "Creativity Techniques in Action," which is a report on a research project conducted at the National Cash Register Company which resulted in a product known as NCR (no carbon required) paper.

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Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library  
of Congress.

**ENGINEERING.** From London comes *Applied Plastics*, a monthly technical journal designed to explain the practical uses and potentialities of plastics in the industrial and commercial fields. "Articles will be written from the point of view of the non-specialist and will . . . serve to act as a progress report from which engineers, designers, consultants, and business executives can learn of the latest advances in plastics technology." *Aircraft and Missiles Manufacturing* is published by the Chilton Company in Philadelphia. This journal is intended for the manufacturers of aircraft and missile materials, and treats of designs, production techniques, and component reliability of aircraft. *Semiconductor Products* aims "to provide current and authoritative information pertaining to the semiconductor industry and to the scientific personnel engaged in this industry." This is a technical journal which contains articles on the construction and use of transistors. Also included are "Semiconductor & Solid-State Bibliography," and each quarter, a listing of new transistors and their manufacturers, entitled "Characteristics Chart of New Transistors." *Space Technology*, a quarterly, is a reference work for scientific, engineering, management, and military readers who are interested in materials on space technology and missile engineering. Articles include "Air Force Plans Manned Orbit for 1959" and "Aerojet Designs 5-Stage Moon Vehicle."

**HISTORY.** Mr. Joseph A. Huebner of Chicago, has launched another historical index, *American History Periodical Index*. This is an author and subject index of current American periodicals. Volume one, number one, twenty pages in length, covers Abbott-Arizona. *Cahiers de Civilisation Médiévale, Xe-XII<sup>e</sup> Siècles* is published by the Centre d'Etudes Supérieures de Civilisation Médiévale, Université de Poitiers. Lectures, research, and

study done in the center are published here. The *Cambridge Historical Journal* has been superseded by *The Historical Journal* published by the Cambridge University Press. This is a general historical journal which will be devoted mainly to modern history. Matters of English history predominate in the first number. Book reviews are included. The Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association is publishing *Ohioana of Ohio and Ohioans*. Articles by Willard M. Kiplinger and Arthur M. Schlesinger, both Ohioans, are to be found in volume one, number one.

**LITERATURE.** *English Studies in Africa* published by the Witwatersrand University Press aims to promote the study of the best English literature in a country where English speaking people are a minority group. The contributors to volume one, number one are all members of college faculties in South Africa. This journal is probably of interest because of its origin rather than for its content. *El Libro Español* is published in Madrid by the Instituto Nacional del Libro Español and supersedes *Bibliografía Hispánica, Novidades Editoriales* and *Libros del Mes*. The first issue of the new review includes bibliographies such as "Indice de Libros Perdidos, Rarísimos o Imaginarios de los Siglos XVI y XVII," "Libros Españoles Sobre Portugal," and for current publications, the section "Repertorio Bibliográfico Clasificado por Materias." *New York Review* divides its contents into criticism, fiction, and poetry and has contributions from Aldous Huxley, E. E. Cummings, and others.

**MEDICINE.** *The American Journal of Cardiology* is aimed to carry out the functions of the American College of Cardiology, namely, postgraduate education, and to provide a forum for the discussion and dissemination of knowledge and ideas in cardiology.

*Music, Hi Fi & Music Review* is published in Chicago. It shows how and what to buy, and how to make the best use of materials for high fidelity reproduction.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.** *35 MM Photography* from London is a "journal to encourage the beginner and to stimulate the experienced worker, whether they be pictorialist or technician, or use color or monochrome."

**PHYSICS.** In *Molecular Physics* there will be presented papers on the physics of molecules. The editorial in the first issue states that the frontier between physics and chemistry is disappearing as the methods of physics are brought to bear on the problems of chemistry. Hence, molecular physics occupies a key position in modern science.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE.** *Pall Mall Quarterly* will seek "to win general acceptance of Liberal principles throughout the world, and to foster the growth of a free society based on personal liberty, personal responsibility, and social justice." Lester Pearson contributed his lecture "The Four Faces of Peace," and Salvador de Madariaga "A Capital for Europe," which for him would be Vienna. *Mayor and Manager* is a magazine of city management which will be of some interest to city officials and political science students. *Nuova Mezzogiorno* has as its field the economic and social problems and development of the "mezzogiorno." The first issue is quite largely concerned with new legislation affecting the area. However, such articles as "Le Tristi Vicende del Turismo Italiana," and "Puglia Monumentale, Scritto di Memorie," are included. The Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais launched the quarterly *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional* which treats of such ever present problems as "Os Direitos Humanos," and "Totalitarismo." *The Col-*

*orado College Studies* fails to reveal its relationship with the college other than as the title indicates. The first issue contains three articles of political and historical subjects, perhaps the most interesting being "Mussolini on Hus: Notes on the Birth of a Fascist."

**PSYCHOLOGY.** *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior* is published by the Society for the Experimental Analysis of Behavior. Contributions are the result of experiments conducted by members of university faculties and research institutions. The board of editors is drawn from the major medical schools and research institutions in the country.

**RELIGION.** *Frontier*, published in London on behalf of World Dominion Press and Christian Frontier Council treats of a Christian way of life for individuals and nations. In "From the Editor" there is a discussion of "religionless Christianity," that is, a Christian faith apart from particular cultures, implying Catholicism without "Romanitas," Anglicanism without "Anglicanitas" and Eastern Orthodoxy which is neither Slav, nor Greek, but American, French, or English. *Theology and Life* is published by the Lancaster Seminary of the United Church of Christ (Evangelical and Reformed). While ministers and theological students will make greater use of this little journal, it provides considerable interest and inspiration for any reader.

**SCIENCE.** Two new journals were received from the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* and *New Zealand Journal of Science*. The contributors are scientists in the department and the contributions are the results of their experiments and research. Articles are illustrated and accompanied by "references." Similarly, the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is pub-

lishing *Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* which presents the results of research in the development of the natural resources of the country. *Revista Latinoamericana de Microbiología* is published in Mexico with a director from the Escuela de Medicina of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma and an editorial council representing several of the Latin American countries. It is hoped to publish in this single journal the important results of research in all phases of microbiology conducted in all the Latin countries.

**SOCIOLOGY.** It is a little difficult to determine what the scope of *Community Development*, an international review, will be as the first number is a special is-

sue on community centers. This journal has an international advisory board, is published in Rome, and has articles in English, French, Italian, or German, with accompanying translation in another language. *International Journal of Health Education* is published in Geneva and treats of such subjects as "Health Education in Industry," "A Study in Health Education Methods," and "A People's Initiative," the latter dealing with health education in the USSR. *The Pacific Sociological Review* is the official organ of the Pacific Sociological Society and is published at the University of Oregon. Its contents are papers from members of Pacific Coast university faculties.

## Periodicals

*Aircraft and Missiles Manufacturing.* Chilton Company, Chestnut and 56th Streets, Philadelphia 39. v.1, no.1, January, 1958. Monthly. \$5.00.

*American History Periodical Index.* Joseph A. Huebner, 2952 N. Wisner Avenue, Chicago 18. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly. \$60.

*The American Journal of Cardiology.* 11 East 36th Street, New York 16. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly. \$12.

*Applied Plastics.* 11A Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 7. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly. \$7.

*Arts in Society.* Editorial and Communications Services, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6. January 1958. Frequency not given. \$1.50 per copy.

*The Automatic Office.* 5057 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2. v.1, no.1, March 1958. Monthly. \$24.

*Business Horizons.* School of Business, Bureau of Business Research, Indiana University, Bloomington. v.1, no.1, winter 1958. Quarterly. \$6.50.

*Business Review.* West Publishing Corporation

Pty., Ltd., 72 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia. March 1958. Monthly. £3/3/0.

*Cahiers de Civilisation Médiévale, Xe-XIIe Siècles.* Centre d'Études Supérieures de Civilisation Médiévale, Université de Poitiers, 6, rue René-DesCartes, Poitiers. v.1, no.1, January/- March 1958. Quarterly. 3.000fr.

*The Colorado College Studies.* Colorado Springs, Colorado. no.1, spring 1958. Frequency not given. Price not given.

*Community Development.* International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centres, Piazza Cavalieri de Malta, 2, Roma. no.1, 1958. Semiannual. \$2.50.

*Curator.* American Museum of Natural History, New York 24. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Quarterly. \$5.00.

*English Studies in Africa.* Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg. v.1, no.1, March 1958. Semiannual. 10s. 6d.

*Frontier.* 59 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Quarterly. \$2.00.

*Hi-Fi & Music Review*. Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, 64 E. Lake Street, Chicago 1. v.1, no.1, February 1958. Monthly. \$4.00.

*The Historical Journal*. Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1. v.1, no.1, 1958. Semiannual. \$4.25.

*International Journal of Health Education*. 3, rue Viollier, Geneva. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Frequency not given \$3.00.

*Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*. Behavior Research Laboratory, Metropolitan State Hospital, Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Quarterly. \$12.

*El Libro Español*. Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, Ferraz 13, Madrid. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly \$5.00.

*Mayor and Manager*. 72 West 45th Street, New York 36. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly. \$3.00.

*Molecular Physics*. Taylor and Francis, Ltd., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Quarterly. \$13.30.

*New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics*. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, P.O. Box 8018, Wellington. v.1, no.1, February 1958. Bimonthly. 30s.

*New Zealand Journal of Science*. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, P.O. Box 8018, Wellington. v.1, no.1, March 1958. Quarterly. 20s.

*New York Review*. 279 East Houston Street, New York. Spring 1958. Frequency not given. \$2.00.

*Nuova Mezzogiorno*. Editrice Tecnica, Artistica e Scientifica, Via Mantegna, 6, Milano. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Monthly. L8.000.

*Ohioana*. Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association, 1109 Ohio Departments Building, Columbus 15. v.1, no.1, spring 1958. Quarterly. \$2.50.

*The Pacific Sociological Review*. University of Oregon, Eugene. v.1, no.1, spring 1958. Semi-annual. \$3.00.

*Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*. Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, No. 3/4/D/IV, Nazimabad, Karachi. v.1, no.1, January 1958. Quarterly. Rs4/-.

*Pall Mall Quarterly*. Pall Mall Press, 123, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. v.1, no.1, spring 1958. \$3.00.

*Research Management*. Interscience Publishers, Inc., 250 Fifth Avenue, New York 1. v.1, no.1, spring 1958. Quarterly. \$7.50.

*Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional*. Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais, Avenida Treze de Maio, 23, Rio de Janeiro. v.1, no.1, March 1958. Quarterly. Cr\$350.00.

*Revista Latinoamericana de Microbiología*. Apartado Postal 18862, México 4. v.1, no.1, March 1958. Quarterly. \$6.

*Semiconductor Products*. Cowan Publishing Corporation, 3000 West 43d Street, New York 36. v.1, no.1, January/February 1958. Bimonthly. \$5.00.

*Space Technology*. McGraw-Hill Publishing Company 330 West 42d Street, New York 36. v.1, no.2, April 1958. Quarterly \$3.00. (No. 1 not available for examination.)

*Texas Quarterly*. University of Texas Press, Austin 12. v.1, no.1, February 1958. \$4.00.

*Theology and Life*. Lancaster Theology and Seminary of the United Church of Christ (Evangelical and Reformed) Lancaster, Pennsylvania. v.1, no.1, February 1958. Quarterly. \$2.50.

*35 MM Photography*. 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. v.1, no.1, May 1958. Monthly. \$5.00.

## Closed Circuit Television

(Continued from page 387)

Oral comments by student guides and counselors, although not tabulated, were more favorable than the questionnaire results and certainly encouraging. It

should also be noted that to a considerable extent the success of the library tour may have been made possible by the introduction provided by TV.

## ACRL at Conference

ACRL membership adopted the new ACRL Constitution and Bylaws (*CRL* September, 1957) in an overwhelming vote at its meeting in San Francisco July 15. Prior to the final approval of the Constitution, changes recommended in amendments proposed by the Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section (*CRL* May, 1958) were incorporated into the document. These changes relate to the composition of the ACRL Board of Directors. They eliminate section directors as members of the Board, make the ALA councilors nominated by ACRL non-voting directors, and give voting membership on the Board to the chairman, vice-chairman, and immediate past chairman of each section. President Eileen Thornton ruled that all board members already elected shall serve out their terms; this, in effect, makes the creation of the Board under the new Constitution gradual. It will not be completed until 1962.

Other procedural activities within ACRL saw the adoption of Bylaws by the new Subject Specialists Section and the completion of the organization of the Rare Books Section. The latter section elected its first full set of officers: J. Terry Bender, chairman; James T. Babb, vice-chairman and chairman-elect; John Cook Wyllie, secretary; and Herbert T. F. Cahoon, director.

The highlight of ACRL programs was Mark Schorer's illuminating talk "The Harassed Humanities." Speeches by Julio L. Bortolazzo to the Junior College Libraries Section, Mary C. Wright and Howard Winger to the Subject Specialists Section were especially well received.

Rare books were emphasized in three very successful programs. L. Dorothy Bevis spoke to the College Library Section on "Rare Books: Luxury or Necessity in the College Library." Miss Bevis emphasized the usefulness and importance of primary materials and rare books in imaginative and effective teaching. For the Rare Books Section Robert O. Dougan drew upon his experiences as a leading Irish librarian for an informative talk. Another session of the

section heard a panel of Bay Area librarians describe the special collections in the area.

The section reported progress in the work on a rare books manual. Suggestions for future projects include (1) the preservation of mint copies of books by contemporary authors, (2) filling the existing gap in the *Internationale Bibliographie des Buchs- und Bibliothekswesens*, (3) preparation of a guide to the best editions of prolific authors of the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries, (4) compilation of a new edition of Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis*, (5) periodical assessments of lacunae in the libraries working with rare books, (6) index lists of the seventeenth-century publications of the continental European countries, (7) index list of eighteenth-century publications in English, (8) a continuing list of useful bibliographies in the field of rare books which are not covered by the *Bibliographic Index*, (9) a continuation, 1830-1870, of *Early American Plays*, and (10) encouragement of participation by libraries in the compilation of *American Literary Manuscripts*, a nationwide survey of resources sponsored by the American Literature Group of the Modern Language Association of America. The tentative announcement of a Rare Books Seminar planned as a pre-conference activity in connection with ALA's Washington Conference in 1959 was well received.

Informative and interesting panel programs were presented at the University Libraries Section's program and at the meeting of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. Another lively panel discussion was presented as an open meeting of ACRL's Committee on Standards. This session elicited a number of constructive suggestions concerning the present draft of college library standards prepared by the committee. The committee hopes to incorporate many of these suggestions in a revision to be worked out in the fall and to have a final version of the standards ready by Midwinter.

ALA's assignment of the direction of the University of Rangoon Social Sciences Library Project to ACRL was enthusiastically accepted by the Board of Directors. The Board accepted with thanks the report of the Special Committee on Activities Development, and that committee was discharged. To carry on its work in a different area the Board authorized a divisional Committee on Organization. Also authorized were a standing committee on budget and special committees on National Library Week and on the relationship between the law library and the general library of a university.

The Foundation Grants Committee reported the continuation of its program. Thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars will be distributed in sub-grants this fall. An additional \$5,000 will be distributed in grants of library equipment through a committee of the College Libraries Section.

Nearly all of ACRL's other committees

held meetings during Conference and made progress reports to the Board. The work of the special committee to investigate an awards program for ACRL was continued to Midwinter. Stanley West reported an early start on the work of the 1958/59 Nominating Committee.

Attendance at ACRL meetings in San Francisco was high. Over a thousand heard Mr. Schorer's talk. Overflow crowds greeted the speakers at the meetings of the Rare Books Section and the University Libraries Section. The ALA Council's acceptance of a committee report strictly limiting Midwinter to business meetings (with no general sessions or program meetings) may well change the character of ACRL's participation in both the Midwinter Meetings and the ALA Annual Conferences in the future. Plans for ACRL's activities at the Washington Conference are already being made by a committee under the chairmanship of Alton Keller.—R. B. H.

## ACRL Grants for 1958

ACRL's Foundation Grants Committee will distribute this fall sub-grants totalling approximately \$30,000 from funds entrusted to it by the United States Steel Foundation, Inc., the C.B.S. Foundation, Inc., and Nationwide Insurance, of Columbus, Ohio. Application forms will be distributed in September to eligible libraries—the libraries of privately supported universities and four-year colleges.

Commenting on this fourth year of ACRL's grants program at San Francisco, President Eileen Thornton said: "We are delighted that it is possible to continue ACRL's grants to college and university libraries. The catalytic effect of even a small sub-grant to a library struggling for funds is almost beyond measure. It is a great boost, also, to know that the wonderful support of our program by the United States Steel Foundation is attracting the support of other corporations too."

The 1958 program will be quite similar to the grants programs of the last three years. It will emphasize sub-grants to fill needs for books and periodicals. The interests of the new donors to the program sug-

gest that at least three grants will be made in the general subject area of communications and two in the field of business administration.

Last year ninety-six sub-grants were made to college and university libraries from funds administered by ACRL. More than three hundred libraries have been aided during the history of the program.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Crosland, Director of Libraries at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Humphrey G. Bousfield, Chief Librarian, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore A. Distler, Executive Director, Association of American Colleges, Washington, D. C.; Arthur T. Hamlin, Librarian, University of Cincinnati; Luella R. Pollock, Reed College, Portland, Ore.; Benjamin B. Richards, Librarian, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; and Robert Vosper, Director of Libraries, University of Kansas, Lawrence. President Lewis C. Branscomb and Executive Secretary Richard Harwell are *ex officio* members of the group.

# Brief of Minutes

## ACRL Board of Directors

JULY 14, 1958

The ACRL Board of Directors met at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco on Monday, July 14.

Present were: Eileen Thornton, President; Lewis C. Branscomb, Vice-President and President-Elect; Robert W. Orr, Past President and Representative to PEBCO; Ralph H. Parker, Treasurer; Fleming Bennett, Mrs. Mary Manning Cook, William S. Dix, Elizabeth Findly, John F. Harvey, Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, John H. Ottemiller, Lottie M. Skidmore, Jackson E. Towne, Martha L. Biggs, Werner B. Ellinger, Richard B. Harwell, Robert H. Muller, Mrs. Lula K. Pratt, Gertrude W. Rounds, William H. Carlson, Arthur T. Hamlin, David W. Heron, Mary D. Herrick, Felix E. Hirsch, Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., Maurice F. Tauber, Ralph Blasingame, Jr., Robert W. Severance, Louis Shores, Stanley L. West.

After a brief report from Mr. Orr stating that ALA's Program Evaluation and Budget Committee had approved ACRL's 1958/59 budget substantially as requested, President Thornton suggested that the Board establish itself as a committee of the whole and proceed to discuss generally the major problems facing ACRL.

First among the topics discussed were the status of the Subject Specialists Section and the status of the Rare Books Section within ACRL. General discussion elicited no feeling that the establishment of these sections is in any way contrary to the principles of ALA reorganization.

Mr. Severance and Mr. Shores reported to the Board concerning possible action by ALA's Committee on Organization on the disposition of book selection activities. Lively discussion followed with participation by nearly all of the Board members.

Further discussion concerned plans for the Membership Meeting and the procedures to be followed in assuring a fair hearing for both the amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws proposed by the

Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section and any objections to those amendments. With the help of Ralph Blasingame, who volunteered to serve as parliamentarian for ACRL, plans were worked out for the conduct of the Membership Meeting.

JULY 17, 1958

ACRL's second Board meeting was held at the Civic Auditorium on Thursday, July 17.

Present were: Eileen Thornton, President; Lewis C. Branscomb, Vice-President and President-Elect; Ralph H. Parker, Treasurer; Fleming Bennett, Mrs. Mary Manning Cook, Elizabeth Findly, John F. Harvey, Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, Lottie M. Skidmore, Werner B. Ellinger, Richard B. Harwell, Robert H. Muller, Gertrude W. Rounds, Marjorie G. Wynne, William H. Carlson, Kenneth Fagerhaug, Felix E. Hirsch, Mary D. Herrick, Maurice F. Tauber.

Miss Thornton opened the meeting with a statement confirming her ruling at the Membership Meeting, that the amendments adopted there changing the constituency of ACRL's Board of Directors would go into effect gradually and that all officers already elected would serve out their terms.

Mr. Harwell reported that ACRL had been requested by ALA to serve as the administrative unit for the University of Rangoon Social Sciences Library, a project supported by the Ford Foundation through the University of Rangoon and ALA. He said that Mr. Paul H. Bixler, Librarian of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, had been appointed by ALA to serve as Library Adviser for the project. The Board authorized the President to establish an Advisory Committee to administer the project.

President-Elect Branscomb reported on the status in Congress of H. R. 13247, a bill for federal support for educational facilities, and the Board voted to instruct

the President to compose a letter to appropriate congressmen endorsing and urging passage of the bill.

Miss Thornton thanked Chairman Carlson for the work of his Special Committee on Activities Development, noting that the committee's report had been published in the May issue of *CRL* and describing it as an idea document. Mr. Branscomb moved that the report be accepted. The Board voted that the report of the Special Committee on Activities Development be accepted, that the Board express its deep appreciation to the committee for its long and hard work in a difficult area, and that the committee be discharged. Mr. Parker proposed that a similar examination should be made of ACRL's organization and moved the establishment of a Committee on Organization. The Board voted that such a committee be established.

The Board accepted the report of Mr. Hamlin for the Committee on Foundation Grants and voted that the Executive Secretary be instructed to convey to the donors to the current Foundation Grants Program the thanks of the Board for their contributions.

Mr. Branscomb proposed the authorization of a Budget Committee to be composed of the President, Vice-President, and Past President of ACRL, and the Executive Secretary. The Board so authorized.

Mr. Branscomb also moved that, in compliance with a request from ALA, the Board authorize the establishment of an *ad hoc* Committee on National Library Week. The Board so voted.

Section reports were heard from chairmen Ellinger, Muller, and Wynne. Duplicated reports of the other sections were made available to the Board members. Committee reports were heard from Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Fagerhaug. Mr. Tauber made a few remarks about *CRL*. The Board voted that Mr. Fagerhaug's Committee To Investigate the need for an Awards Commit-

tee continue its work and make a final report at Midwinter. It voted the establishment of a committee of ACRL to explore the relationship between the law school library and the general library of a university.

Miss Thornton initiated some discussion on how various actions of the ALA Council at the San Francisco Conference would affect the future work of ACRL. Particularly called to the attention of the Board were the Council's ruling that the Midwinter meeting should be strictly limited to necessary business meetings and Council's acceptance of ALA's Committee on Organization's report distributing book selection activities to the type-of-activity divisions with the responsibilities of initiation and review remaining with the type-of-library divisions. Miss Thornton pointed out that the new ruling concerning Midwinter may very possibly make an opportunity for effective Board meetings and allow more concentration on thoughtful program scheduling for the annual summer conference. She reported that she had attended an Adult Services Division meeting which discussed book selection problems and that she was encouraged to believe that that type-of-activity division would support the projects that might be initiated by ACRL.

Mr. Muller commented on the difficulties of membership participation in the summer conference because of the heavy schedule of ALA activities and suggested that whatever possible be done to relieve the strain of conference scheduling.

Miss Thornton requested the Board to send suggestions for ACRL officers and Council members to Stanley West, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. With thanks to her colleagues during her administration as ACRL President, she passed the gavel to the President-Elect, Lewis Branscomb, who adjourned the meeting after appropriate thanks to Miss Thornton herself.

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**A NOTE TO STAFF EDITORS:** In order to make *CRL*'s reports of personnel changes as comprehensive as possible, academic libraries which issue newsletters containing personnel notes are requested to include on their mailing lists Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington, Ky. Such mail should be marked for Mr. Thompson's personal attention.

# News from the Field

## ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

**GARDNER-WEBB COLLEGE**, Boiling Springs, N. C., has received the entire library of the late Clarence Griffin, Forest City editor and historian. The 4,000-volume collection will be housed in the library's North Carolina room.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LIBRARY** has purchased more than two thousand sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books that once were owned by Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Scotland. Spanish literature dominates the collection which features a notable group of editions of *Don Quixote*.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LIBRARY** has been given an important collection of materials on mathematics from the library of the late William Marshall Bullitt. The collection includes some 350 items, almost all of them the first published works of pioneers in mathematics. The gift was made by Mrs. Bullitt.

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY** has received three gifts of books in a variety of fields. Five thousand volumes that belonged to the late Judge John Garber constitute a "gentleman's library" of Victorian days. These will be used as the nucleus of a proposed undergraduate library. The working collection of the late Professor Henry David Gray numbers 711 volumes, primarily devoted to Elizabethan drama. The gift of Mrs. Byra J. Wreden includes some 3,500 items, largely in the fields of physical and natural science. One of the unusual pieces is a group of Anatole France's manuscript lecture notes.

**SUL ROSS STATE COLLEGE**, Alpine, Tex., has acquired almost 10,000 items relating to the early history of Texas and the Southwest. The documents were collected by the late Captain Roy W. Aldrich, a Texas Ranger.

**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE'S Friends Historical Library** has been bequeathed a major collection of books and manuscripts written by the Quaker poet and abolitionist

**John Greenleaf Whittier.** Included are some 600 first editions, variants and periodical printings and approximately the same number of letters and manuscript poems. The bequest was made by the late C. Marshall Taylor of Montclair, N. J.

**YALE UNIVERSITY**'s collection of bookplates has been enriched by 1,200 English specimens from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These are the gift of Sidney W. Davidson of New York City. The library now has nearly 100,000 bookplates.

## ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

**THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES** held its fifty-first meeting at Stanford University on July 12. The afternoon session was spent discussing "the bases of selection," and familiar problems of cooperation and specialization of library resources were re-considered.

**THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS** will meet November 29 in Harkness Academic Theater, Butler Library, Columbia University. During the morning session a panel of speakers will discuss "The Truth About Cooperation Among Libraries." The afternoon topic will be "Books in Support of an Academic Program." Henry Birnbaum, circulation librarian, Brooklyn College Library, is program chairman.

**FORTY-FOUR SMALL COLLEGES** in the New York area have formed the Metropolitan College Inter-Library Association. Its chief purpose is "to foster the efficient use and development of library resources through cooperation." It will work with the Council of Higher Education Institutions in New York City. Joseph N. Whitten is president of the new association.

## BUILDINGS

**ELMHURST COLLEGE LIBRARY**, Elmhurst, Ill., has been almost doubled in size by addition of wings housing reading, reference, and office space. The new accommodations permit free access to materials within the

framework of unified reader services. Wall colors, drapery, furniture, and lighting lend an air of warmth and informality.

**SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE LIBRARY**, Loretto, Pa., will soon have a new building. Designed by Hunter, Campbell and Rea, the two-story brick and aluminum structure will have space for 120,000 volumes and 290 readers. It should be ready for use by February, 1959. The library has been twice destroyed by fire, in 1942 and in January, 1958.

### GRANTS

**THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE** has given \$25,000 to support the Special Libraries Association Translation Center. Located in the John Crerar Library, the center acts as a depository for unpublished scientific material that has been translated into English. Copies of these translations are available to individuals and groups engaged in research.

**THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES** continues to stimulate original research on basic library problems. A grant of \$55,000 has been given to the Library of Congress for a pilot demonstration of the pre-publication cataloging of books. "Cataloging in source" enables the publisher to include in each book information needed for cataloging. The possible gains in time and money are of far-reaching importance to all libraries.

A CLR grant of \$73,800 has been made to the National Library of Medicine to support a two-year project for the improvement of the *Current List of Medical Literature* through the application of automatic information-handling equipment. If successful, the new methods will reduce costs, shorten the lag between publication of the article and its appearance in the list, facilitate consultation, and make possible ready selection of citations in special fields. The project has an important bearing on indexing services of all kinds.

Additional CLR grants include: \$16,151 to the United States Book Exchange, Inc., to survey its operations, evaluate them, and suggest plans for the future; \$58,100 to the American Historical Association Committee on Documentary Reproduction to compile

a complete index of microfilmed historical source materials in libraries in this country and Canada; an unspecified sum to the International Federation of Library Associations to promote international coordination of cataloging rules.

**MELVIN J. VOIGT**, assistant librarian at the University of California at Berkeley, has been awarded a Fulbright research grant for 1958-59. He has gone to Denmark to conduct a study designed to evaluate scientific and technical abstracting and indexing services in the light of their intrinsic values.

### PUBLICATIONS

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA PRESS** has defied the trend by reducing the price of two special items. The *Monthly Card Service on Doctoral Dissertations* went from \$11.00 to \$10.00 a year. The *Monthly Card Service of Foreign Catholic Titles* was lowered from \$30.00 to \$25.00 a year. For the last full year of operation 641 cards were printed for the foreign Catholic titles and 191 cards for the dissertation series.

**THE CLARK LIBRARY** of the University of California at Los Angeles held its fourth annual invitational seminar at the end of May. Fifty scholars from California universities, colleges, and libraries heard papers on Anglo-American literary relations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries presented by Leon Howard, professor of American literature, and Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Library. The papers will be issued as a separate publication for free distribution. The recently published UCLA Library Occasional Paper Number 7 is a *Guide to Special Collections* in that library.

**COPYRIGHT** and its effect on photoduplication are considered in the Canadian Royal Commission Report on Copyright, dated August 1, 1957, but only recently released. One part of the 151-page document deals with "Special Exceptions: Copying by Librarians." It acknowledges the principle of "fair use" that has long been applied by librarians.

**THE FILMS DEPARTMENT** of Enoch Pratt Free Library has issued a *Catalog of 16 mm.*

*Films and Sound Filmstrips*, a 141-page annotated list of nearly 800 titles in the department. Special emphasis is placed on subjects useful for discussion as well as outstanding documentary films to stimulate children. The list may be obtained from the library for sixty cents.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has inaugurated a program to publish regularly a series of registers for collections acquired by its Manuscripts Division in recent years. Developed as a working guide, the register is not a definitive calendar and it does not catalog the piece-by-piece arrangement of the collection. The first one to appear is *Booker T. Washington; a Register of His Papers in the Library of Congress* (105p.); copies may be obtained from the Card Division at eighty cents a copy.

THE THIRD ANNUAL VOLUME of *Bibliography of Medical Reviews* is now available. It contains approximately 2,900 references to review articles in clinical and experimental medicine and allied fields, most of which appeared in 1957. Entries are arranged by subject with a separate author index. This volume may be purchased for \$1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

*A Union List of Serials for the State of New Jersey* is being prepared under the sponsorship of the New Jersey chapter of the Special Libraries Association. It will list holdings for sixty special, public, and university libraries in the state; approximately 6,400 titles will be included. To be issued at the rate of one letter of the alphabet per month, the list will contain about 900 loose-leaf pages when complete. The subscription price is \$15.50 for the first year. Inquiries should be sent to F. E. McKenna, Air Reduction Company, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.

AN INSTITUTE ON UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY EDUCATION will be held at the University of Minnesota Library School October 31-November 1. Jointly sponsored by the school, the Minnesota Library Association, and the Minnesota Library Division, the institute will consider problems of content, standards, and accreditation of such

courses in both teachers colleges and liberal arts colleges. For further information, write Library Education Institute, Library School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS is the subject of an eighteen-minute film entitled "The Greatest Treasure." Either 16 mm. or 35 mm. prints may be borrowed from the library through the usual channels. Copies of the film may be purchased from United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29. The cost of a 16 mm. print is \$60.

AMERICAN EDUCATION and "certain other educational systems" are the subjects of a collection of excerpts and a bibliography prepared at the request of Senator Karl E. Mundt by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Copies are available from the Government Printing Office.

RICHARD H. DILLON, librarian, The Sutro Library, San Francisco, is the author of an attractive, nineteen-page, illustrated pamphlet describing the history of the Sutro collection and some of its outstanding items.

WILLIAM READY, librarian, Marquette University, is the author of a novel *The Poor Hater, a Story of Ireland and America*, announced for publication October 13 by Henry Regnery Company.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY Library has published *The Cornell Joyce Collection* by Arthur Mizener. The thirteen-page booklet describes the outstanding collection given to the University by William G. Mennen.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY has published a sixteen-page pamphlet, *Abraham Lincoln's "House Divided" Address*, a reproduction of the first separate printing from the copy of it in the Illinois State Historical Library, with an introduction by Clyde C. Walton.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY has speeded its interlibrary reference and loan service by installing teletype facilities. Borrowers with access to such equipment are urged to use it when requesting specific titles or subject information.

## Personnel

LESLIE W. DUNLAP became director of libraries at the State University of Iowa, on September 1, 1958.



Leslie W. Dunlap

Dr. Dunlap brings to his new post a strong and varied background of academic preparation and administrative experience. He is a native Oregonian. After receiving a B.A. with honors at the University of Oregon in 1933, he spent a year in Germany studying history and languages at the University of Freiburg. On his return, he entered Columbia University, and in the course of the next several years was awarded an A.M. in American literature, a B.S. in L.S. from the School of Library Service, and a Ph.D. in American history.

Dunlap's professional career in librarianship began at the New York Public Library, where he spent five years, 1936-41, in various divisions. This period was followed by the headship of the University of Wisconsin Library's Acquisition Department until 1945, and a similar term at the Library of Congress where he served first as assistant chief of the general reference and bibliography division and later as assistant chief of the manuscript division. Heeding the call of his native Pacific Northwest, he accepted the librarianship of the University of British Columbia, 1949-51. His deep interest in teaching and research persuaded him to join the University of Illinois Library School faculty. A few months after his appointment to this position, the associate directorship for public service departments of the Illinois Library became vacant. Dr. Dunlap was asked to fill the opening and he continued there until appointed to his present job.

At Illinois, Dunlap played an active part in the acquisition and organization of two major special collections, the Horner Lincoln Library and the Carl Sandburg Li-

brary. His exhibition catalogs based on these collections, *The Sandburg Range* and *The Great Debate*, have been widely distributed. Understanding and sympathetic to the scholar's point of view, Dunlap has been highly effective in his relations with the university faculty and students, qualifications of basic importance for anyone directing the activities of a large and complex public service organization. Iowa is fortunate to be getting a top-notch administrator, whose past record of accomplishment is an augury of outstanding future success.—Robert B. Downs.

JOHN W. HARVEY is the new dean of the Graduate School of Library Science and Director of Libraries at Drexel Institute of Technology.

A native of Maryville, Missouri, Dr. Harvey comes to Drexel from Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, Kansas, where he was head librarian, chairman of the library science department and professor of library science. A graduate of Dartmouth College and the University of Illinois Library School, he holds the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago graduate library school. He has been a cataloger and reference librarian at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, administrative assistant in the office of the director of libraries at the University of Chicago and librarian and professor of library science at Parsons College in Fairfield, Iowa.

Dr. Harvey has been active in ALA and ACRL affairs, serving as Council member of the former and member of the Board of Directors of the latter. He was recently chairman of the Joint Committee on Librarianship as a career and of the Library Periodicals Round Table. He is the author of *The Librarian's Career*, an ACRL Micro-



John W. Harvey

card, and of *Content Characteristics of Best Selling Novels*, published by the Microcard Foundation.—L.S.T.

ELLSWORTH MASON, reference librarian at Coburn Library, Colorado College, assumed the duties of head librarian at the college, August 1. He succeeds Miss Louise F. Kampf, who is retiring from the position she has held since 1929. Miss Kampf, a Colorado College graduate, has been with the library staff since 1920.

Dr. Mason began his library career in 1935 as a student assistant in the acquisitions department of the Yale University library. In 1938, he joined the staff of the reference department of the Yale library.

In 1942, after receiving his M.A. degree, he left Yale to enter war work, and served as chief of the miscellaneous section, Office of Exports of the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington, D.C. He served three years in the U.S. Navy Construction Battalion on Tarawa and Eniwetok before returning to Yale to take his Ph.D. degree in English Literature.

From 1948 to 1952, Dr. Mason taught English literature at Williams College and Marlboro College. In 1952, he re-entered the field of librarianship, serving first as serials librarian, University of Wyoming, and then completed a special recataloging assignment at Montana State College library.

Dr. Mason is a member of the ALA, ACRL, the Yale Library Associates, the Modern Language Association, and the Historical Society of the Pikes Peak Region. He was a charter member of the Wyoming Westerners, and a charter member of the Wyoming State Historical Society. From 1953 to 1957, he was a member of the editorial board of *Serial Slants*, and he has been a member of the editorial board, serials section, of *Library Resources and Technical Services* since then. He has pub-



Ellsworth Mason

lished many articles in the fields of librarianship, western history, English literature, and comparative literature.

HARALD OSTVOLD became chief of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library on June 12, 1958. A graduate of Hamline University, Mr. Ostvold holds an M.A. and a B.L.S. from the University of Minnesota. He was serials librarian at Minnesota, 1939-40, and from 1940 to 1941 supervised a newspaper indexing and microfilming project for the Minneapolis Public Library. Following four years as office manager for the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Chicago, he was science librarian at Northwestern University from 1945 to 1947, when he was appointed chief reference librarian of Washington University at St. Louis. In 1949, he was appointed agriculture librarian at the University of Minnesota, with the assignment of planning the new agriculture library building, opened for service in 1953. In 1956 he was in Korea as library adviser on the Seoul National University Cooperative Project. Following the retirement of Reginald P. Hawkins, Mr. Ostvold was appointed chief of the science and technology division of the New York Public Library in October, 1957.

He is co-author with J. R. Blanchard of the *Literature of Agricultural Research* (University of California Press, 1958).

Mr. Ostvold is a student of Germanic languages and wrote his Master's thesis on Rilke.—Edward G. Freehafer.

WALFRED ERICKSON, librarian, Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti, has been assigned to organize the library and train a staff at the College of Education, Chet Bhavan, Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal through the State Department's International Educational Exchange Service. The project is expected to be completed by late summer 1959.

RICHARD E. CHAPIN, associate librarian at Michigan State University left August 20 for a five-month tour of the University's projects in Pakistan, Okinawa, Manila, and Saigon. While in Saigon he will act as library consultant for the National Institute of Administration and work with the newly created Eastern Regional Office of Public Administration.

## Appointments

RACHEL ALDRICH, formerly cataloger of international law materials in the Harvard University Law School Library, is head cataloger of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

MRS. GORDON ALLEN is assistant catalog librarian, Southern Illinois University.

MARY ANGLEMYER has joined the staff of the American Institute for Research as librarian of the new Military Assistance Institute, located in Arlington Towers, Arlington, Va., and under the supervision of the Department of Defense.

MIRIAM YODER BARNES is catalog librarian, University of Oregon Library.

BARBARA L. BELL is instructor and cataloger, Iowa State University Library.

PAUL W. BLANCHARD is research librarian, Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, Product Research Laboratory Library, Cleveland.

HAROLD J. BLOOMQUIST has been appointed assistant librarian for resources and acquisitions in Harvard's Medical Area Library.

DONALD E. CARSON is now associate librarian, Wagner College Library, Staten Island.

CLAUDIA J. CARTER is assistant acquisitions librarian of the University of New Mexico.

KATHLEEN CHEAPE is head, serials section, in the University of North Carolina Library's acquisitions department.

PHILIP CHIDELL is reference librarian, University of Oregon Library.

MELAHAT B. CRUSE, formerly with the Cincinnati Public Library, is senior acquisition librarian, University of Cincinnati.

MARILYN DAVIS, formerly reference librarian of the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., is librarian of the Underwater Ordnance Library, Newport.

MARY L. EAKIN, head of the Forestry Library of the University of California at Berkeley since 1948, is librarian of the Gianini Foundation Library (agricultural economics).

AARON FESSLER, formerly reference librarian of the Cooper Union, is librarian of the Philips Laboratories, Irvington-on-Hudson.

SIDNEY FORMAN has been appointed librarian of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

HELEN T. GEER is editor of *Library Literature*. She has discontinued her supply and equipment service known as the Library Mart.

CHARLOTTE GEORGI is chief, business administration and social sciences division, University of North Carolina Library.

EUGENE E. GRAZIANO is assistant science librarian at Southern Illinois University.

LOUISE HALL is chief of the humanities division, University of North Carolina Library.

REBEKAH M. HARLESTON is now a member of the reference department of the University of Kentucky Libraries.

LOUISE HAWKINS is professional assistant, business administration and social sciences division, University of North Carolina Library.

J. B. HOWELL is now circulation librarian at the University of Georgia.

WILLIAM D. JOYCE, formerly librarian at the State Teachers College, Lowell, Mass., is director of the Levittown Public Library, Levittown, Pennsylvania.

REV. OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B., has been appointed research cataloger at Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pa.

FRANCIS LAWRENCE KENT, formerly librarian of the Unesco Library in Paris, is now librarian of the American University of Beirut.

LAWRENCE O. KLINE has been appointed methodist cataloger and reference librarian, Drew University Library.

ESTHER D. KOCH is assistant head of the catalog department of the UCLA Library.

EDWARD C. LATHEM, formerly director of special collections at the Dartmouth College Library, has been appointed assistant librarian.

MARY MAGUIRE is circulation librarian at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

OLGA MANNIK is now senior library assistant in the catalog department of the University of California Library at Berkeley.

ROBERT M. METZDORF has been appointed to the newly created position of Yale University archivist.

RICHARD E. MICHENER is administrative assistant, University of Oregon Library.

WILLARD O. MISHOFF, formerly college and research libraries specialist, U. S. Office of Education, has been appointed director of libraries and school of library science at Mississippi State College for Women.

MARGARET M. E. MOODY, head of the catalog department of the Harvard University Law School Library since 1943, is assistant librarian for cataloging.

MYRTLE ANNETTE MOODY, head of the acquisitions department of the Harvard University Law School Library since 1943, is assistant librarian for acquisitions.

JOHN J. MORROW is now chief of the Technical Services Branch, Library Division, U. S. Department of State.

CLARYSE D. MYERS is librarian of Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens.

ELIZABETH M. NUTTING is principal library assistant in the chemistry library, University of California at Berkeley.

MELVIN C. OATHOUT, formerly supervising librarian, government publications section of the California State Library, is now chief of technical services.

ELIZABETH H. OLMIESTED, since 1954 music librarian at Ohio State University, is now librarian of the conservatory of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

KENNETH D. OLSON, formerly reference assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, is engineering librarian at the Colorado State University.

WILLIAM POLLARD has joined the cataloging department of the University of North Carolina Library.

WILLIAM S. POWELL is chief of the North Carolina collection at the University of North Carolina Library.

DONALD L. READ has joined the staff of the reference-circulation division of the UCLA Biomedical Library.

RAY ROWLAND, formerly head of the circulation department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, is librarian of Jacksonville University.

HARRY RUNYON, JR., is now associate librarian of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa.

SARAH SHEPHERD is librarian of the Bureau of International Relations of the University of California at Berkeley.

GEORGE A. STRAIT, formerly librarian of the Worcester County (Massachusetts) Law Library, is now assistant librarian for reference service in the Harvard University Law School Library.

LOUISE STUBBLEFIELD is head, circulation department, UCLA Library.

ELIZABETH THOMSON is personnel librarian, University of North Carolina.

ELIZABETH H. URBAN is catalog librarian, University of Oregon Library.

OTTO W. WALTER, formerly order librarian at the University of North Dakota, is assistant circulation librarian at Drew University, Madison, N. J.

MARY LYDIA WEISE is librarian of Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

LEON E. WHITINGER, formerly chief librarian of the Superior, Wis., schools, is now head of the reference department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

LENA MAE WILLIAMS is maps librarian at the University of North Carolina.

Appointments to the Columbia University Libraries include the following: JANE M. BURDICK, stack supervisor; PHYLLIS DAIN, assistant catalog librarian (Medical); BEN C. DRIVER, business librarian; HAROLD D. GORDON, circulation librarian; PETER GOY, cataloger; JOHN J. McDONNELL, circulation assistant; ELIZABETH RUMICS, reference assistant; VLADIMIR SLANECKA, chemistry librarian.

## Retirements

**DOROTHY BEMIS**, associated with the University of Pennsylvania Library since 1927 and since 1945 assistant to the director, retired in June.

**LINDLEY BNUM**, field representative and bibliographer for the Huntington Library from 1928 until 1941 and for the University of California from 1941 until 1958, retired last June.

**LOUISE F. KAMPF**, librarian of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, since 1929, retired in the summer. Miss Kampf, a native of Colorado Springs and a graduate of the college, had been on the library staff since 1920 and head librarian since 1929.

**DEBORAH KING** has retired as head of the circulation department, UCLA Library, after having been a member of the staff since 1924.

**IVANDER MACIVER**, associated with the University of California Library at Berkeley since 1930 and head of its gifts and exchange department since 1945, retired in June. Others who retired from service at this library last June are **KATHARINE McCREARY**, chief bibliographer in the order department; **CONSTANCE D. KNOWLES**, bibliographer in the order department; **CATHARINE HOLT**, principal library assistant in the catalog department; **ORPHA CUMMINGS**, librarian of the Giannini Foundation Library (agricultural

economics); and **HILDEGARDE MULLER**, librarian of the International Relations Library.

**DR. HARRIET D. MACPHERSON** has retired from the position of librarian and dean of the Graduate School of Library Science at the Drexel Institute of Technology after a distinguished career as a library educator and administrator. A native of New York, she received her undergraduate training at Wellesley College and her M.A. and Ph.D. at Columbia. From 1927 to 1943 she was on the staff of the Columbia School of Library Service, resigning her associate professorship there to go to Smith College as librarian. In 1949 she went to Drexel. In 1953-54 she served as president of ACRL.

—L.S.T.

**MARY LINDSAY THORNTON**, after forty-one years of service as librarian and curator of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina Library, has been appointed librarian emeritus of the collection. After her retirement from active duty, Miss Thornton plans to continue her research and bibliographical work in the field of North Caroliniana.

**SYLVESTER VIGILANTE**, bibliographer of the New York Historical Society, retired on March 31. He was former head of the American History Room of the New York Public Library and had been associated with the Society since 1954.

## Necrology

**MRS. GAYLORD SIMPSON BUSH**, a member of the reference department of the University of Michigan Library since 1956, died May 12.

**G. HARRIS COLLINGWOOD**, head of the National Resources Section, Legislative Reference Service, U. S. Library of Congress, and formerly chief forester for the American Forestry Association, died April 2 at the age of 67.

**ADA CURREY**, former head of the catalog department of the Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, and associated with the

library for over a half century, died March 9.

**WILLIAM G. REED**, librarian of Yuba College, Marysville, Calif., died March 16.

**WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL**, a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary since 1905 and librarian from 1925 until 1942, died May 30 at the age of 83. He was a specialist in church history.

**PHILLIPS L. TEMPLE**, head librarian of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., for eighteen years until 1955, died June 1 at the age of 52.

## University of Rangoon Social Sciences Library

ALA will administer a grant of \$180,000 from the Ford Foundation to the University of Rangoon for the establishment of a social sciences library as a part of the University's new Faculty of Social Sciences. Within the established policies of the reorganized ALA the administration of this project devolves upon ACRL.

Paul H. Bixler, librarian of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has been appointed library adviser for the University of Rangoon Social Sciences Library. He arrived in Burma August 11 and will be there approximately two years. He is accompanied by his wife and his youngest son, Mark.

"Recognizing that an adequate library," states the Memorandum of Agreement between the University of Rangoon and the American Library Association, "is essential for the system of

instruction planned in the new Faculty [of Social Sciences], [the] University desires to establish a modern, working library which would be a part of the Faculty." Mr. Bixler will work closely with University of Rangoon officials and faculty in the establishment of the library.

Mr. Bixler will organize the library, advise on the selection of books and other materials, and provide in-service training for the Burmese staff. In the course of the project three professional members of the library's staff will be trained abroad. It is expected that approximately 9,000 books will be selected for the library. These will be added to approximately 16,000 already available for its collections. Mr. Bixler will direct also the purchase of equipment for the new library. He will receive logistic support from the headquarters office of ACRL.

## College Section To Administer Equipment Grant

ALA has delegated to ACRL's College Libraries Section the administration of a \$5,000 grant from Remington-Rand, a division of the Sperry Rand Corporation, to be allotted in sub-grants on requests by four-year college libraries for standard library furniture and equipment manufactured by Library Bureau. Section Chairman Edward C. Heintz, Librarian, Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio, will appoint a committee to make the sub-grants.

The grants will be administered in much the same fashion as ACRL's broader program administered by its Foundation Grants Committee. Application forms will be mailed to eligible colleges during September.

This is the third grant to ALA and ACRL by Remington-Rand. Previously the sub-grants from Remington-Rand funds were awarded as part of the work of the Foundation Grants Committee.

## Review Articles

### Research in Readability

*Readability: An Appraisal of Research and Application.* By Jeanne S. Chall. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1958. xiv, 202p. \$4.00, cloth; \$3.00, paper. (Ohio State University Studies, Bureau of Educational Research Monographs, Number 34.)

Those who could profit most from a reading of this monograph are undoubtedly those least likely to expend the effort. Mrs. Chall's careful and exhaustive study of research on readability is a much-needed corrective for those who take the mechanical application of the formulas as the panacea for all reading ills for all kinds of materials at all reading levels. The trouble with the book for such an audience is that reading it is hard work (apparently no readability formulas were applied here), and it takes away the simplified, mechanical solution on which they like to rely.

Those who resist readability formulas in the first place, or who think the whole business is better handled by the application of common sense to both writing and evaluating books will not see the value of the Chall study; it will probably seem to them like a mountainous labor for such mouse-size results. For, with the elaborate caution of the true social scientist, Mrs. Chall comes—tentatively, and pending further investigation—to such conclusions as this:

Effects of either mechanical or more creative simplification depend upon the difficulty of the original and revised versions in relation to the ability of the subject being tested.

*First*, when the original version is beyond the reading ability of the subject, and changes bring the material within their ability, the possibility of finding positive results is greater.

*Second*, when both the original and simplified versions are too difficult for the readers or are already within their comprehension, the effects of changes tend to be smaller.

In the author's place I think I would have tossed caution to the winds and stated that

this conclusion does seem highly probable.

Most librarians will probably not be sufficiently interested in methodological problems to follow Mrs. Chall's detailed appraisal. The book's value for them, doubtless, will lie mainly in its exhaustive classified bibliography of readability studies, and in the support it gives to the librarian's tendency to trust his own judgment more than the application of mathematical formulas. "The measurement of readability has lagged behind judgment . . . on sources of [reading] difficulty," Mrs. Chall admits, and she confesses that although the authors of readability formulas have devised their techniques for the use of teachers, "it is doubtful whether teachers" [and she might have added librarians] "have made much direct use of the formulas. . . ." This is hardly a cause for wonder, for it appears that most of the validation studies have tested a formula by checking its estimates of reading difficulty against the judgment of librarians and teachers! If the formula is no better than a subjective judgment—or if, indeed, it is good only to the extent that it parallels such a subjective judgment—it would be foolish indeed for the teacher or librarian to spend his time ("The samples based on every tenth page took an average of eight hours") applying the formulas.

It is quite clear from Mrs. Chall's study that the literature-by-slide-rule abuses in the field of readability have stemmed from the misuse of the formulas rather than from the formulas themselves. The formula makers have been more than cautious, and have worked continually at testing and re-testing for weaknesses, shortcomings, and limitations. The better researchers in this field have continually attacked the unimaginative and mechanical application of the word list or the formulas. When Edgar Dale took to writing simplified texts for the Army Literacy Program, for example, "readability principles, rather than readability formulas as such, were used as a guide." This would be a useful model for any of us to follow, when we write as when we evaluate the writings of others.

Mrs. Chall's objectivity—in appraising the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the several formulas, and in frankly assessing the limitations that must be placed on use of the findings concerning readability—is particularly praiseworthy when one realizes that she and Edgar Dale are the devisers of one of the leading readability formulas now in use. As an objective lesson to the young researcher, this monograph serves a most important peripheral purpose in its demonstration of the reservations the careful scientist places on his own generalizations, and of the zeal for greater accuracy and validity with which he constantly tests his findings. The most valuable criticisms of readability study have come from the readability researchers themselves, who have subjected their work to the sharpest scrutiny in their search for the most accurate and reliable methodology. Any library school which boasts a program of research should require the reading of this monograph as an object lesson in the rigorous self-appraisal that characterizes scientific method.—*Lester Asheim, University of Chicago, Graduate Library School.*

## An Unhurried View?

*An Unhurried View of Erotica.* By Ralph Ginzburg, with an introduction by Theodor Reik and preface by George Jean Nathan. New York: The Helmsman Press, 1958. 128p. \$6.50.

Few people have the courage to admit in print to a knowledge of erotica. When such an individual does appear, and when his publication professes to evaluate and weave "choice samples of English erotic literature into an interpretive and explanatory text" (p. 14), librarians who are harassed by the difficulties of dealing sanely with the vexed question of "open shelf vs. closed shelf" in the matter of purple books must need sit up and take notice. Alas, in this instance as in so many previous ones, they will find no help.

With this review in mind I have studied the work in question hopefully and meticulously, but at the end I am forced to conclude that I can find no adequate excuse

for its existence. Its thesis is unsupported by exceptional information, impressive logic, or even novelty of opinion. Ralph Ginzburg's *Unhurried View of Erotica* flits fitfully and nervously from one faded blossom to the next. The "choice samples" are mainly from such obvious sources as Ovid's *Art of Love* in an unidentified translation but presumably that by J. Lewis May; Sedley's more mincing poetry; Defoe's *Moll Flanders*; Cleland's *Fanny Hill*; and the like. Many books one would like to see discussed are not mentioned. Only the most cursory attention is paid to the compulsion that has driven many ordinarily sober-sided authors to produce *facetiae* (Kipling, John Donne, William Blake, to mention only the first few to come to mind). The case (such as it is) for freer circulation and less stringent censorship of what the author calls "erotica" presents the same tired old arguments that have been stated far more convincingly by others.

Ginzburg's opus is dedicated "To the further liberation [24 pt.] / of man's healthier [36 pt.] / instincts" [48 pt., letter-spaced]. There is an introduction by a psychologist, Dr. Theodor Reik, who comments that "it is certainly unnecessary in this age of psychoanalysis to state that this book has great scientific value" (p. 8), and goes on to defend on psychoanalytic grounds the author's confused inclusion of "the scatological interest in the area of erotica" (pp. 9-10). The late George Jean Nathan adds in a short preface that the book "will go a long way to analyze and purify censorship of its muddy stink"—a promise which the text makes no discernible effort to fulfill.

What very definitely *has* happened, though, which Dr. Reik apparently feels must be defended, is that Mr. Ginzburg's "unhurried view" (which, after allowing for lists, quotations, blank pages, and the like, boils down to hardly more than fifty pages of widely leaded comment) wilfully expands a word that has a very precise meaning to include every connotation that is contained in the term "dirty story." He takes, he says, the definition of erotic as given in *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*—"Of, relating to, or treating of sexual love" (p. 20). "This is, admittedly," he apolo-

gizes, "an exceedingly broad definition," but it obviously is not broad enough for his purposes. To assume, as the author seems to do, that everything uttered behind the fan as well as everything that is nasty and obscene can be grouped under the general term "erotic" is an appalling rewriting of the dictionary. It follows that Mr. Ginzburg's essay is confused, misleading and—to me if not to psychoanalysts such as the author of the introduction.

The work proper (the adjective is loosely used) consists of seven chapters dealing with the subject in roughly chronological sequence, a bibliography of a hundred titles which are apparently required reading, and an index. Anglo-American pornography is purportedly discussed from its inception to Frank Harris, but the discussion is at best arbitrary and sparsely supported. "In the English language," comments the author (p. 26, "erotica is just about as old as the language itself." A few pages later he reverses this with the thoroughly astonishing assertion that "genuine, 100%, lip-smacking, cheek-flushing erotica and pornography did not make its [sic] appearance until the Restoration period in the latter 17th century" (p. 37). This completely overlooks Chaucer's joyously ribald tales by the miller and the reeve, Sir John Harington's various opuscules on the Ajax theme, and the many lusty Elizabethan translations of foreign writings from classical times to the Renaissance. There is no thought of the wealth of medieval fabliaux and earthy folk-tales—a wealth which England certainly shared, as any student of early literature should know. Instead, the author dates the beginnings of English pornography in the writings of such purveyors of pallid naughtiness as Sir Charles Sedley, whom he quotes at length, in the time of Charles II. Thereafter the essay concerns itself with the varying themes and forms that have characterized English pornography through the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. There is a chapter on "First American Works," which concludes with a few mild excerpts from *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and the memoirs of Frank Harris, another on "Reference Works," and a final discussion of "The Erotic Book Market Today."

Ginzburg's essay holds little that will be new to any reasonably well-read student of English literature, either in thesis or in the citations. But toward the end of the book (pp. 103-108) there is a section devoted to the whereabouts of certain great repositories of erotica, including public, semi-private, and private libraries both here and abroad. At this point the present reviewer is able to judge the validity of one of the author's most categorical statements. Among the libraries specifically credited with the ownership of notable collections of erotica is one that is intimately known to me: *there is no such collection there!* This assertion risks my being included in Mr. Ginzburg's coterie of "blushing, stuttering, almost hysterical" librarians who deny to serious scholars such as Mr. Ginzburg the existence of erotica in their institutions. I do not deny the presence in the library in question of isolated purple works, because that is a term that is broad enough to include the Song of Solomon: I do most emphatically deny the presence there of a consciously-formed "preeminent" collection of such works. The author's falsification of the record in this instance renders all of his similarly unsupported comments suspect.

Of all the various sections of the book, however, the "Bibliography of One Hundred Titles" (pp. 117-125) is the most baffling. It contains not only bona fide erotica and pornography, but also works of bibliographical and ethnological reference. It is pointless to try to evaluate this list, because nowhere does the compiler set forth his criteria for inclusion or exclusion. The form of his listing is at best haphazard, being sometimes ridiculously full and sometimes scant to the point of uselessness. Only a minority of the books on the list are discussed at length, while, on the other hand, several that are given full treatment in the text are missing from the list.

Nevertheless one cannot dismiss without some comment the bibliography from which the author dangles his essay. At the outset (p. 20) he avers that "this treatise is concerned with the hard core of some 2,000 titles of classical erotica in the English language." How that number is arrived at we are not told; perhaps we are entitled to as-

sume that the author has read that many English pornographic books. The selective list, however, does not restrict itself to English works; it includes without apology writings in Latin, Italian, German, and French, as well as translations from most of those languages in addition to Chinese, Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit. Even so, fewer than 150 titles out of the "hard core" of 2,000 are so much as mentioned by name anywhere in the book, and the omissions are as significant as the inclusions. How can any study profess to deal with the impact of the erotica theme on Anglo-American letters while ignoring the writings of Casanova, Brantôme, Poggio, Rabelais, Margaret of Navarre, Boccaccio, Balzac, and so on and on? If it is objected that these are not English, one may point out that they have all been translated, and this is more than can be said of certain of the inclusions in the "Bibliography." But a dirty story is a dirty story in any language, and in fact the Urquhart-Motteux translation of Rabelais, for example, is etymologically far more Anglo-Saxon than any rendering of de Sade that comes to mind.

To anyone who has not read Ralph Ginzburg's *Unhurried View of Erotica* this review may seem unduly harsh if not in fact carping. I must confess that neither the book itself nor the muddled purpose that prompted its writing justified as much space as has been given here. A truly useful work on the subject of pornography, if ever one is written, will certainly not rely on sly reprintings of permissible excerpts that promise more delectable passages to the reader who is able to ferret out the complete text.—*Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections, Columbia University Libraries.*

## A Model for Small College Library Surveys

*The Alma College Library: A Survey*, by Richard B. Harwell and Robert L. Talmadge. Chicago: The American Library Association, 1958. 41p. \$2.00.

Though surveys of libraries of national importance attract the attention of alert li-

brarians, it is unusual for a survey of a library of lesser rank to be of much interest to anybody outside the institution's own constituency. The survey of the Alma College Library is an exception. It is exceptional because it deals with the all too common case of the undernourished small college library, a case which will cause increasing concern as small colleges are called upon to assume a greater share of the burden of the growing college enrollment. It is exceptional, too, because it is so well done that it can serve as a model for other small college libraries in need of appraisal.

Conducted under the auspices of the American Library Association by the executive secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the associate director of libraries of the University of Kansas, the survey was "part of a program of long-range planning under way on the campus of Alma College." In line with this purpose, the report describes and evaluates the present status of the library and offers both immediate and long-range recommendations.

The description and evaluation are detailed enough to be thoroughly convincing of the need for remedial measures. The recommendations are concrete enough to serve as a good blueprint for action. And the whole is presented in a remarkably lucid style, a style which is persuasive in itself.

What the Alma College Library needs most of all is money. Having suffered through a period of inadequate support it must now be given not only a proper annual budget but also emergency appropriations. Dealing with one aspect of the library after another, the surveyors demonstrate serious weaknesses which require emergency treatment.

Appraisal of the collections on the basis of a general examination, a careful scrutiny of shelves in the reference room and in the active section of the stacks, and by sample checking against the Lamont catalog, results in the conclusion that of a recorded total of sixty thousand volumes only about a third are useful for the present curriculum of the college. Vigorous weeding and vigorous acquisition are both in order. For a start of the weeding program the surveyors offer examples of long out-of-date titles

in the reference collection and estimate the percentage of volumes in each of the LC classification schedules which should be removed immediately. To strengthen the collection they recommend a substantially increased annual budget for books and periodicals and an additional amount to be allotted over a five year period for the purpose of filling in present gaps.

The periodical subscription list is more nearly adequate, but a serious arrearage in binding justifies immediate allocation of additional funds and staff to make the collection usable.

The building does not provide enough space for books or readers. It is unattractive, inefficient, lacking in such basic necessities as public rest rooms and a drinking fountain. Clearly a new building is another essential. The survey offers no detailed recommendations but it does suggest important factors to be considered in planning, e.g., the cost of a new bookstack as against the difficulties of designing an appropriate building around the present one.

The surveyors rate the staff devoted and competent but much too small. Consisting of two professionals, one half-time non-professional, all on a nine-month basis, and about 1,000 hours of student assistance, the staff is much smaller than those of certain midwestern liberal arts colleges used for comparison. Even more convincing than this comparison is the evidence throughout the report of jobs left undone (cataloging arrearages, no withdrawal of catalog cards for lost books, no weeding, too few exhibits, etc.). To improve the staff the surveyors offer recommendations which include not only details on what personnel should be hired, at what salary, and when, but also suggest job assignments.

Dealing with library government, library use, and technical processes, the survey provides many more suggestions just as specific:

The surveyors recommend that annual reporting be inaugurated.

For obvious reasons, the same set of "Exercises" should not be used in English 12 more often than every fourth year.

A large rubber stamp reading "Withdrawn From the Alma College Library" should be used inside the covers of all books discarded which bear any mark of the library's ownership.

The inclusion of such details in the survey inevitably suggests that lack of adequate financial support, serious though it is, is not Alma's only problem.

However that may be, these how-to-do-it suggestions are useful. They fit neatly into a pattern which makes this survey a good model for action. The pattern leads logically from: (1) Sound methods for evaluating the several aspects of a library—financial support, collections, staff, services, use, government, and building—to (2) General recommendations for improvement—including budget, staff, and time schedule—and finally to (3) Specific devices to stimulate an immediate start on the job.—*Patricia B. Knapp, Wayne State University.*

## West Virginia Imprints

*West Virginia Imprints, 1790-1863; a Checklist of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, and Broadsides.* Edited by Delf Norona. Compiled by Delf Norona and Charles Shelter. Moundsville, W. Va., West Virginia Library Association, 1958. Publication No. 1. 316 p. illus. \$7.50.

The West Virginia Library Association, in sponsoring this publication has performed a service for students interested in the history of printing and publishing in that state. The work covers the period from the beginning of printing in West Virginia until it became a separate state. It is based on the American Imprints Inventory, *Check List of West Virginia Imprints, 1791-1830*, published in 1940, and a subsequent list compiled by Boyd Stutler. The present volume adds "about forty-five items" to the previous lists for the period to 1830 and one thousand items for the 1831-1863 period.

The work is divided into two parts, the first of which, covering books, pamphlets, and broadsides, is arranged alphabetically by author; the second, devoted to newspapers and periodicals, is arranged by place of publication and by title. A total of 1,437 items is included. Entries conform to customary cataloging practice, except that in many cases the author entry must, in a sense, be "made up." Long titles are frequently shortened, but imprint information

is complete, location is indicated, and items included, but not seen, are starred. Locations are indicated in West Virginia libraries, in a group of larger libraries outside the state, and in a number of private collections. Each part has a chronological index, and the first part has an index by printers and publishers as well. The reproductions of broadsides and title pages add to the attractiveness of the volume, but the litho-printed text is too heavily inked.

The usefulness of this list for anyone working in the field of printing and publishing history and local West Virginia history is apparent. Although it does not include as full entries or annotations for many items in the books and pamphlets section, as do some of the other state imprint lists, it appears to be adequate for the purpose it is intended to serve. The detailed notes in part two provide a substantial amount of material for a history of journalism in West Virginia. The present volume is regarded as a preliminary list by its editor, who expresses the hope that its publication may lead to the issuance of other lists, which in turn may furnish the material on which a definitive list may be based. Only intensive use by bibliographers, historians and librarians will bring to light the strengths and any deficiencies of this work. The zeal and hard work that have gone into its making can be commended.—*Stephen A. McCarthy, Cornell University Library.*

## Literature of Agricultural Research

*Literature of Agricultural Research.* By J. Richard Blanchard and Harold Ostovold. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1958. 231 p. \$3.50.

This book responds to a need frequently expressed over the years by members of the late Agricultural Libraries Section of ACRL. In its relation to the natural science aspects of agricultural research it is comparable in function to the relation of Winchell to broader fields. It will surely be referred to in library school courses on the bibliography of science. It will be useful to reference libraries who are not already

well acquainted with the literature of agricultural research. Libraries desiring to have a thorough coverage of this field will find it a useful checklist.

Librarians will like the thoroughness and careful planning which is characteristic of this work. This comment applies to the mechanical preparation of the book, its arrangement, and its content. Despite one or two exceptions to be noted below, the volume is an excellent example of careful work by librarians conscious of users' needs.

The volume is easy to use; type is clear, margins and indentations are good, and titles stand out clearly in the annotations. The preface cites the source by which the authors were guided both as to bibliographic style and abbreviations. A single index includes subjects, authors, and titles. The author and title indexing is important, as each publication is listed in only one place. Each item is identified by a number which is used in the index and wherever else it is mentioned. Unfortunately some titles have been omitted from the index, leaving possible traps for the unwary.

The arrangement of material is convenient, easily determined from the table of contents, and readily followed in the running headings on every page. A section on general agriculture is followed by sections on plant sciences, animal sciences, physical sciences, food and nutrition, and social sciences. With the exception of food and nutrition, each section is then subdivided into narrower subjects. For example, the section on plant sciences is subdivided under botany, horticulture and agronomy, plant breeding, plant pathology and forestry, and forest products. Within each of these subject subdivisions entries are arranged by the purposes which they serve. A common basic sequence is followed, with variations to meet the needs of different subjects. With the whole arrangement readily comprehended at a glance, subject entries in the index seem little needed.

Nearly every entry is followed by a helpful annotation, ranging in length from a line to nearly half a page. Each subject subdivision is introduced by two or three paragraphs touching upon the general bibliographic state of the subject, the principal bibliographic tools with which to begin, and

mentioning those of greatest importance listed elsewhere in the volume. Many of the groups of publications within the subject subdivisions are also introduced by similar paragraphs. These should prove very useful to novices in each subject.

With the exception of the section on social sciences, coverage appears to be entirely adequate for English-speaking readers. Emphasis is on American publications, but many foreign publications are listed. German works stand out in number among those in foreign languages, but in addition to those in the major languages, a number of citations appear in languages less generally understood. Some of these may have scant usefulness in this country, but may make the book more useful to our colleagues abroad. Occasionally one wonders whether the plow may not have struck too deep, as when one finds six German dictionaries on beekeeping dating between 1764 and 1948, in addition to a polyglot, an American, and an Italian dictionary on the same subject. Certainly it is far better to have included a few extra entries, which can do no harm, than to have omitted important ones.

Social scientists, and particularly agricultural economists, are likely to be disappointed with what they find. There are fewer entries for agricultural economics than for beekeeping, and there are twice as many entries under commercial fishing and fisheries as under the entire group of social sciences. The weakness of the agricultural economics and statistics section is attributed to the availability of an excellent bibliography in this field by Miss Orpha E. Cummings, published by the Library of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Anyone seriously interested in the bibliography of this subject will want Miss Cummings' work. The very brief listings under rural sociology and agricultural education are attributed to the absence of specialized literature in these fields. These sections seem likely to be of equally little value.

In summary, then, the work under review is well organized, easy to use, thorough in its coverage of the phases of agriculture related to the natural sciences, but of limited value to the social scientist.—Whiton Powell, Cornell University.

## ACRL Microcard Series— Abstracts of Titles

WILLSON, RICHARD E., 1933—

English Benedictine monastic libraries during the middle ages. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1957. (iii, 63 l. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 89) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Western Reserve University, 1957. Bibliography: l. 61-63. 2 cards. \$50.

This study traces the histories of the English Benedictine monastic libraries at Canterbury, Wearmouth, Jarrow, York, Durham, Peterborough, and Glastonbury from their establishments until their dissolution. Specific chapters cover the activity of the Benedictines in establishing libraries; the librarian and his collection; and the dissolution of the monastic libraries.

GIBBONS, MOTHER ROSARIA.

A check list of Delaware imprints from 1801 through 1815, with an historical intro-

duction of the period. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (vi, 102 l. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 90) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1956. Bibliography: l. 95-97. 3 cards. \$75.

This thesis is a small part of the national project known as the American Imprints Inventory. The titles which have been examined are those of books, pamphlets, and broadsides. The list of Delaware newspapers for 1801-1815 has been taken from the Clarence S. Brigham bibliography. The arrangement of the check list is chronological.

The check list, supplied with the Library of Congress symbols, is preceded by a brief history of the social, political, and economic history of Delaware, a survey of printers and publishers within the period, a listing of the Delaware printers and their locations, the number of items published each year, and an analysis of these items under specified subject headings. With the user in mind, an index to author and title entries completes the project.

**LOUGHREN, CLAYTON D., 1916—**

A check list of Delaware imprints from 1816 through 1835, with an historical introduction. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (iv, 110 l. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 91) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1956. Bibliography: 1. 98-99. 3 cards. \$75.

This study forms a segment of a project begun by the American Imprints Inventory to compile a full national bibliography.

Introductory section covers the general history of Delaware during the period under several headings by subject, continuing with a description of printing and publishing in the state.

The body of the dissertation is a check list of some 262 books, pamphlets, broadsides, and official documents. Symbols are used to denote present locations of the materials. A list of newspapers and periodicals is also furnished. The list gathers into one place for the first time a picture of Delaware printing from 1816 through 1835, an account as comprehensive and complete as the writer could make it.

**CARPENTER, MALINDA FANNYE, 1927—**

A check list of imprints of Delaware, 1836-1862, with an historical introduction. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (89 l. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 92) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1957. Bibliography: 1. 11. 3 cards. \$75.

This check list is a part of the American Imprints Inventory now being completed in the Library of Congress. The introduction presents a history of the area and of printing in the area. The list includes broadsides, government documents, pamphlets as well as books. An author, title, and subject index are included. The author concludes that the printing centers of New York and Philadelphia were near enough to prevent the trade from becoming more important in Delaware. In many instances the larger centers printed items one would expect to be printed locally.

**GATEY, CHARLES F.**

A check list of Plymouth, Massachusetts imprints from 1785-1876, with an historical introduction. Rochester, N. Y., University of

Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (96 l. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 93) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1952. Bibliography: 1. 94-96. 3 cards. \$75.

The chief value of this investigation derives from the consolidation into one single publication of the imprints of Plymouth, Massachusetts. No previous bibliographical account of Plymouth printing has been published.

Preceded by an extensive historical sketch of early Plymouth, the Plymouth imprints are listed alphabetically under a chronological organization. Locations are denoted by standard symbols as designated by the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress. Both an author and title index are supplied, also a chronological table of the imprints. Although many of the Imprints Inventory slips do not indicate it, the authors believes to have established conclusively that no printing press was in operation in Plymouth between 1776 and 1822.

**SHUFELT, MARCIA.**

A check list of Atlanta, Georgia, imprints from 1846-1876, with an historical introduction. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (iii, 175 l. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 94) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1956. Bibliography: 1. 21. 5 cards. \$1.25.

This check list was prepared to form part of a national research project which was begun as the American Imprints Inventory by WPA.

The check list items consisting of books, pamphlets, broadsides, and music are arranged alphabetically under each year and numbered consecutively and supplied with symbols.

The primary source of bibliographical information for this study was obtained from the American Imprints Inventory Survey slips on file in the National Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress. The largest number of additions to the basic list came from the cards in the National Union Catalog.

**HOPKINS, MARGARET LAIL, 1910—**

A history of the American University of Beirut Library. Rochester, N. Y., University

of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. (ix, 116 l. diagr., tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 95) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1957. Bibliography: 1. 103-105. 3 cards. \$75.

The purpose of this study is to relate the history of the founding of the Syrian Protestant College Library and its growth and de-

velopment into the modern university library system which exists at the American University of Beirut today. It proposes, moreover, to show the influence which the University Library's Eastern environment has had upon the goals which it has set, the problems it has faced, the book collections it has formed, and the services it has rendered not only to Beirut and the University community but to the entire Middle East.

## Rare Book Librarian

*(Continued from page 394)*

the approaching climax of Christ's work on earth.

I could go on talking about the Book of Kells, but with one more point, which I feel is not inappropriate, I will conclude that topic and, indeed, my talk. We do not know where the Book of Kells was written; as a Scot perhaps I may be excused for a certain bias towards Iona, off the west coast of Scotland, where there was a scriptorium. There is no evidence of any scriptorium having existed in Kells, but lack of evidence is no proof. We do know that the Book was kept in the town of Kells, which is in County Meath, now in the Republic of Ireland, at least from the year 1006, when we have the first historical record of its existence in the account given of its theft from the great church of Kells and its subsequent recovery half-buried in the ground, right through the middle-ages down to the mid-seventeenth century. And then, according to the general belief, it came to Trinity College along

with Archbishop Ussher's other books in 1661. And what was the basis for this belief? Why, the Archbishop had written his name in the Book on fol. 334 verso! Yes, that is true, but it is not an ownership inscription; it is merely a signed attestation that he had counted the leaves and found them to be so-and-so many, just as you or I today might collate a book in our library and note and initial our findings in pencil on the inside of the front or back cover. Nowadays, if someone credited us with the ownership of a book in which we had jotted and initialed the collation, we would question that person's sanity. You see it is possible to make wrong inferences, and our enquiring minds must always be critical about everything we find in getting to know our books. So I end on a note of warning, but don't let that discourage you. Get to know all about your books and cherish them, for you are the custodians of our inheritance.

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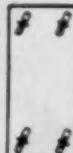
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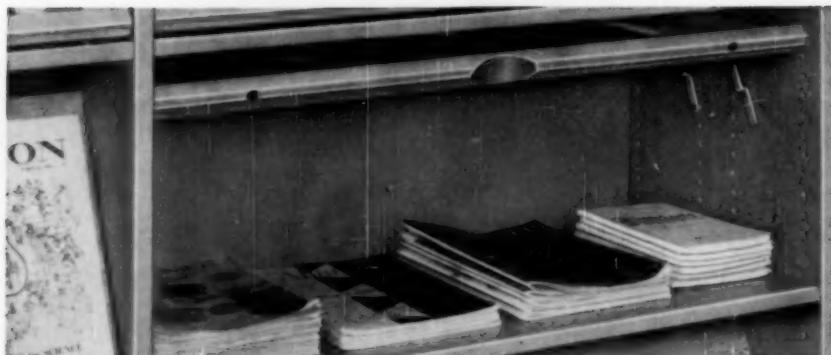


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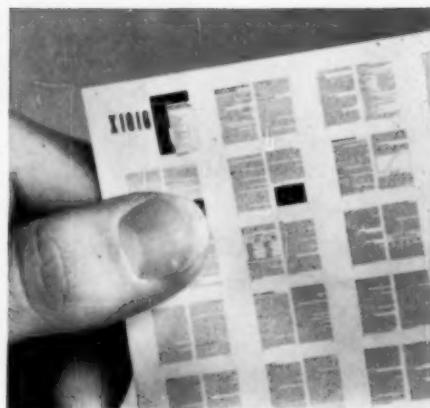
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